

\$2 A YEAR  
THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION,  
THE CHEAPEST PAPER  
PUBLISHED.

VOL. XXI.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

20 PAGES.  
1 to 8.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS.

## J. M. HIGH OFFERS TODAY A LIST OF BARGAINS

THAT NO ATLANTA CONCERN HAS THE NERVE TO TACKLE.

rice or value not considered. J. M. High and his corps of buyers now in market. New goods arriving every day by freight, and express and room must be made to place them. Winter goods must be closed and closed quickly. We will not carry over one dollar that a price will sell. Bargains for every day in the week. Bargains for every hour in the day. One solid week of Bargains at HIGH'S.

In Saturday, 5 boxes nainsook checks, good quality to go at 5c yd. New lot domestic cotton checks, fine grade, at 5c yard.

French mending cotton, all colors, worth 5c, cut to 1c ball.

Colgate's Turkish bath soap at 50c dozen. Try one box and you will never use any other kind.

200 styles dress buttons, black and all colors, at 5c dozen.

6 dozen ladies' Jerseys, to be closed at 25c each.

2 boxes Satines, French designs, fine quality, to go at 8½c, will be sold for 12½c twenty days later.

Stamped tin wasters, new lot to be sold at 10c each.

2 inch embroidered skirting, a special job at 3c yard.

Childrens' skirtings, nice designs and good quality, 35c yard.

Bargain counter lots of Embroideries and Laces at 5, 10, 15 and 20c, all worth 50 per cent more than price asked.

New lot Jane Hading Veiling just in by express, half dozen styles to select from.

Three cases new colored India Linen Checks and Plaids, worth 12½c to open the season at 7½c yard.

Lonsdale Cambric, manufacturers ends at 5c yard.

Fruit Loom domestic at 7½c. Sold only at retail.

Lonsdale Domestic 8½c yard.

5 bales Sea Island good qualities 10 to 20 yard lengths at 3½c yard.

2 boxes India Linen in lengths 2 to 10 yards, 20c quality, at 8½c yard.

Ladies Straw Hats, 20 different styles to select from, at 5c each. No one in the lot worth less than ten times price asked.

E. Van Winkle & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Texas.  
Cotton Seed Oil Mills, Gins,  
Presses, Feeders and Condens-  
ers, Shafting, Pulleys, Saw Mills,  
Wind Mill's, Pumps and Tanks.

Name this paper.

## The Melungeons.

From the Washington Star.

"A note on the Melungeons" was the rather unimposing title of an extremely interesting paper read last evening before the Anthropological society by Dr. Swan M. Burnett. "Legends of the Melungeons," he said, "I first heard at my father's knee as a child in the mountains of eastern Tennessee, and the name had such a ponderous and inhuman sound as to associate them in my mind with the giants and ogres of the wonder tales. I listened to it in the winter evenings before the crackling logs in the wide-mouthed fireplace. And when I chanced to waken in the night and the fire had died down on the hearth, and the wind swept with demoniac shriek and terrifying roar around and through the house, rattling the windows and the loose clapboards on the roof, I shrank under the bedclothes trembling with a fear that was almost an expectation—the idea of these huge creatures would come down the chimney with a rush, seize me with his dragon-like arms, and carry me off to his cave in the mountains, there to devour my piecemeal."

### MELUNGEONS ARE PEOPLE.

"In the course of time, however, I came to learn that these creatures with the awe-inspiring name were people somewhat like ourselves, but with a difference. I learned, too, that they were not only different from us, the white, but also from the negroes—slave or free—and from the Indian. They were something set apart from anything I had seen or heard of. Neither was the exact nature of this difference manifest, even in more mature years, when a child's curiosity had given way to an interest more scientific in its character. There was evidently a caste distinction as there was between the whites and negroes, and there was also a difference between them and the free negroes. No one seemed to know positively that they or their antecedents had ever been in slavery, and they did not themselves claim to belong to any tribe of Indians in that part of the country. They resented the appellation Melungeon, given to them by common consent, by the whites, and proudly called themselves Portuguese. The current belief was that they were a mixture of the white, Indian and negro. On what data that opinion was based I have never been able to determine, but the very name Melungeon would tend to indicate the idea of

and their reputation for honesty and truthfulness not to be envied. In this, however, there are said to be individual exceptions.

### ILLEGIT DISTILLERS.

"It is perhaps characteristic of them that since a revenue tax has been placed by the government on the manufacture of whisky, these persons living in the country and visiting it, but with no very pronounced success. I have thought it well, however, to put on record in the archives of this society the few notes I have been able to obtain, trusting that some one with better opportunity may be induced to pursue the matter further.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

"It appears from the Xerxes that the largest settlement of them went to what was then Hawkins county, but which is now Hancock. I have not been able to hear of them in any of the lower counties of East Tennessee, and those I have seen myself were in Cooke county, bordering on North Carolina. At what time this migration took place is, by what means certain, but it was probably as long ago as seventy-five or eighty years. One man, 'Old Colonel Collins,' in Hancock county, claims that his father fought in the revolution.

"They are known generally by the names of their families, as the Collinss, &c., and an account of the caste restriction which has always existed is easily understood. They do not intermarry with the whites, and I am told, I know, that they have recently intermarried with the negroes or Indians. As stated before, they are held by the whites to be a mixed race with at least a modicum of negro blood, and there is at least one instance on record in which the master was brought before the courts.

"It was before the war—during the time of slavery—that the right of the Melungeons to vote was called in question. The master was finally carried before a jury, and the question decided by an examination of the feet. One I, believe, was found to be

### SUFFICIENTLY FLAT FOOTED.

to deprive him of the right of suffrage. The other four or five in number were considered as having sufficient white blood to allow them a considerable local prominence, defended by

"It should be stated, however, that there is a disposition on the part of the more thoughtful of those among whom these people live to give some credence to their claim of being a distinct race, a few inclining to the Portuguese theory, some yet more who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

"They are, however, some who think that they may have entered the country.

**AN EVELESS EDEN.**  
AN INSTITUTION FOR TEACHING  
THE BOYS.

In All Details of Life, Even to Cooking Their Food and Washing Their Clothes—A Visit to a Mississippi College.

STARKVILLE, Miss., January 27.—[Special.] Boys, boys everywhere, and not a single gal—nor a married one, either, nor an old woman, as for that matter.

Just houses and grounds full of uniformed boys, grown men, professors to teach them, and men cooks to prepare their food—not even a female housekeeper or washerwoman to be seen—at the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Mississippi. This institution is a mile from Starkville, and is beautifully situated amid green, rolling fields and woodlands. All the college buildings are placed in the center of the grounds, and the professors' houses surround them. The large library building in the center contains the assembly hall, President Stebbins, Lee's office, the secretaries' office and the class-room, the latter.

President Lee escorted me over the latter, where the boys were pursuing their studies. As he opened each door it seemed that a regiment of boys arose to greet us, and after going through that college I felt as if I'd met the whole male population of the United States.

We entered Lieutenant Davis's class room first, where he was carrying part of the inner class through a mathematical lesson. Lieutenant Davis is the United States officer sent to the college by the government to teach military tactics, and he also teaches mathematics and the use of field instruments needed by a farmer for practical surveying, levelling, etc.

In the next room Professor McGhee was teaching a large class in algebra. Professor Magruder was teaching his senior class English literature. After going through all the classes on the second floor we went to the third, where the industrial classes were being taught—textiles, stock, etc., the remaining professor, Mr. May, of the horticultural class was examining his class in regard to vegetables and fruits. The selling of bad articles of this kind by farmers of the present might charitably be attributed to ignorance of what is really good, but the Mississippi farmer of the future will have no excuse for selling sour apples or any pitiful radishes. He will know what good vegetables ate and how to grow them.

A young gentleman gave in our presence some lucid discourses on the cucumber, from which we gained full information in regard to its cultivation and temperament, and found out that the best variety was the white spine. He did not believe in the use of manure, tilled the soil well, and all about the form and nature and disposition of the Jersey, Devon, Holstein and other cows.

In this building were twenty rooms, and all filled with classes as we went through them. We stopped on the stairway going down to watch the boys change classrooms. It was done with perfect system and order, without hindrance, the ringing school girls of these ages would have indulged in. By school girls I don't mean Industrial school girls. They never giggle.

On the college building's left hand is the chemical laboratory, class and lecture room. Prof. Hutchinson, the state chemist, is in charge of this department. The first floor contains the gas and supply room, and all complete in appointments. In the class room the sophomore class were engaged in the study of analytical chemistry by the blow pipe analysis. These boys are taught three months by text books and six months by practical analysis, the one-half of the freshman class on this, the other half on the theory of hydroxy and determine the composition of any substance that the coming farmer will not be cheated in buying grains and fertilizers.

To the left of this building spread out a vast area planted in fruit by the boys. Ten acres of strawberries bring in a round sum of money for the college every spring, besides giving the boys as many as their hearty appetites desire.

There are peach, plum, orange, apple trees, and a vineyard of ten acres, without a single Eve to tempt the four hundred Adams. If Satan finds his way there, he'll have to bear all the blame of his own blackness.

Back of the chemical building is the Agricultural Experiment station of Mississippi.

On January 27th, 1888, located at the A. M. college and placed its management in the hands of the college trustees. The object of this station is to conduct original research or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, their diseases, with the remedies used against them; the chemical composition of plants, minerals, soil, water, etc.

Prof. T. S. M. Tracy, who directs this department, says that such analysis as is done here goes more to the making of successful farming than weather can go against it, as more bad crops come from rust, smut, bad drainage, soil and fertilizers than any thing else.

He is now testing fertilizers to learn how to renovate exhausted soils with the least expense, and finds the cultivation of grasses for pasture the best mode.

—MAUDE ANDREWS.  
Maxion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, so highly esteemed by the women of America, says on pages 103 and 45 of her popular work: "Eve's Daughters"; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother."

"For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—an Alcock's Porous Plaster is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sustained pressure of a strong warm hand with certain properties developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for perhaps a fortnight."

"For pain in the back wear an Alcock's Porous Plaster constantly, renewing it as wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

To the Invalid.

Existence without health is not a pleasure, but a burden. Many sufferers today who would give all to be restored to health. Still they neglect so-called lesser trouble.

Reital diseases are very common, and by many regarded as productive of pain only and does not do any further harm. Piles are dangerous from loss of blood and complication due to other diseases. Piles is loathsome because ugly, and, still further, because it is a symptom of rectal ulcer, which is deadly for the reason it is often not recognized, and when known, not producing much pain is nearly always neglected.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

The business man who has for years suffered from piles and constipation finds his digestion impaired, his sleep unrefreshing, his nervous system unknit, his manhood impaired and unfitted for manly exertion. They take in the body. He may think he is overworked, but may take a sedative, a laxative, or anything else he imagines the matter, but none will do good, for he is the victim of a serious rectal disease, which will sooner or later claim him as one of its many victims.

The once happy wife or mother whose life was the joy of the household, who now feels as a burden to herself, who has tried to find relief from disease and suffering, and failed. Why? because they have been treated for what they never had. Many are victims of rectal disease, and not as they have been told some womb disease. Physicians are human, they make mistakes, may not this mistake be made with you? After trying for years to find relief, you are still tormented, and *tormented* cause of so much trouble? for if it were sound you can be cured and restored to health and happiness. You may have some rectal troubles that is causing you trouble, but you do not know whether such is the case, or to cure it may not be you nothing, it may save your life. I do not go beyond the powers of man and claim to cure everything, but all such class of trouble. You're not far the use of harsh measures, as I use neither knife, nor cathartics, and all contraries either personal or external.

To all who wish information I extend a cordial welcome to visit or write me. To the skeptic, I have this to say, feeble you may find, you have made a mistake.

All the specimens for the study of anatomy are contained in the museum. A novel doc-

sign for the displaying of native woods was a large oaken frame painted in leaves and wood shrubs and filled in with blocks of polished specimens, on which were exquisitely painted leaves, flowers and fruit of the tree. This work was done by Miss McManus, of Mississippi.

The windows of Lieutenant Davis's quarters in this building were turned into hanging gardens of bloom. There were geraniums and roses and violets, mingled with twining vines and ferns. These flowers touched me very soft, like a breeze. This building is the residence of the true soldier. General Lee himself is of this the most striking illustration in our southern land. A West Point man, trained from his boyhood in the hard discipline of war, and entering actively upon his career at the first trumpet call of his country, doing his part so bravely that he was made a general, and became a volunteer in the army to hold that office. Now that the days of turnmills have departed, he has taken hold of the plough of peace with which to lead his southern lads to victory. Which is the greatest height, the one he stood on twenty-five years ago, or that of today, whence he stands above all others over a land of peaceful, profitable labor? This great soldier of peace stands a noble figure against a background of southern woods and sky, a figure to cheer all who behold him, the past, to strengthen and encourage all who lack faith in the future.

Now to the stables and creamery. I went there with Mr. Safford, a former graduate and present assistant in the horticultural department. On our way over great, high stiles, made for the long legs of boys, he talked of the farms he had seen.

"I wish," he said, "that the buildings were not quite so rough. The girls' industrial college, you noticed, was so nicely finished inside. Of course we boys want the girls to have the nicest, but still we'd like it to be some better. Still," he went on, "the buildings are substantial and every bit is of brick and double, so there couldn't possibly be a fire."

"Do any of the boys who come here fail to study well?"

"Yes, and the first offense they are reprimanded, the second it is done more severely,

and the third time they are given a military discipline for punishment.

"Oh, Ben said you'd all be looking for it today."

"Where is the grave, little one?"

"Up there by the barn. It's all covered up with peavines now, and you never could tell there was a grave there."

"Who did they bury?"

"It was just a yankee."

"Do you know who killed him?"

"My brother Ben killed him. Ben is a big boy."

"Won't you go and show me where the grave is?"

"Yes, sir, 'cause I'm going home anyhow. Do you know the short way to our house?"

"No, little one."

"Well, I do," proudly, "and I aint near as old as you are."

A squad of soldiers in blue were coming down the road and the tall man waited for them, holding the child's hand in his own.

The squad halted a few feet away and the sergeant saluted the tall man.

"Just come on with me, Farris."

"Are they going to the grave, too?" asked the child.

"Yes, you and I'll go on in front and I'll follow you."

"All right," with a saucy nod, "they can come after us. Are you the colonel?"

"No, pet. I'm the chaplain."

"Oh, yes, you're the preacher. I know now. Ben said the chaplain was the same as a preacher."

They walked on together, the child guiding.

"Did you know the yankee that was shot?" she asked.

"Yes," and the tall man's eyes filled with tears. His voice was husky as he added slowly, "he was my brother, little one."

"Your own brother—like Ben?"

"My own brother."

"He was just as bloody."

If she had only looked up at the tall man's face she would have been frightened again, but she didn't look up. They walked on in silence for awhile.

"I'm real sorry—if you are a yankee. I know how sorry I'd be if Ben was to die—and that's the reason I'm sorry for you."

She looked up presently to see if he was crying yet, but he had brushed the tears away, and the child said nothing until they reached the fence.

"Now lift me over."

He did so, and then climbing over he took her hand again.

"Now, right there's where it is," pointing to a heap of peavines at a corner of the barn.

They stopped and waited for the soldiers.

"Right there, Farris."

"Yes, sir—and—not presumin', chaplain—"

"I'll stay right here."

"Yes, sir."

The soldiers leaned their guns up against the side of the barn and moved the heap of peavines. Then two of them brought a shovel each.

The tall man sat on a log near by, his face buried in one hand and the other arm around the child.

It was a shallow grave.

"Well, chaplain."

"Farris," without looking up.

"It's there, chaplain."

"Oh," shuddered the child, as she caught sight of the corpse.

She threw both arms around her companion's neck and then nestled close to him and kissed him. A thought struck her suddenly, and she looked up.

"I'm going and tell Ben," she whispered.

"Where is Ben?" asked the chaplain in a low tone.

"At our house," she whispered again. "He's going to run away tonight."

The tall man shuddered.

"It's terribly disfigured, chaplain," said the sergeant. "Shot in the back, too."

"Farris!" in an impulsive, ringing tone.

"Chaplain."

"Don't cry," interrupted the child pitifully, as she nestled back in his arms. "I'm so sorry. Please don't cry."

Putting one hand on either of the tall man's cheeks she raised his face and kissed him again.

"Don't cry. I'll come back after while, now. Don't cry."

She ran off towards the house, and the chaplain looked after her, irresolute. The hard, set expression died away as he watched the child.

"God help me!" he moaned.

He buried his face in his hands again. The sergeant and his squad stood by in silence. They knew how the two brothers had loved each other.

"It's with the life of him as done it," remarked the sergeant in a low tone to a soldier near him.

The soldier nodded affirmatively.

A horse's hoofs were heard at the front gate of the big white house, and a second later they were clattering in a wild dash down the road from Shiloh to Fairburn.

"Wonder what that is," remarked a soldier.

Nobody answered, and the sound of the horse's hoofs grew fainter and fainter.

"Wonder why that little gal don't come back," said the sergeant presently.

Nobody answered. The chaplain could have answered, but he didn't.

**OPUM** and Whiskey Hb.—Its cured at home with oil paint. Oil of perfume. F.R.E. W. WOOLLEY, D. J. INGRAM, G. Office 13th Street.

I am Happy to Say I am a Well Woman, and Have Gained 27 Pounds Since I Stopped Taking Morphine.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—With much pleasure I am happy to say I am a well woman today, and have gained 27 pounds since I stopped taking morphine. After taking the first dose of your medicine I did not want any more morphine, and my friends who saw me a month before I started to take your medicine do not know me. You have made me a well and healthy woman, and I hope God will bless you and that you may cure all afflicted women when a woman gets into the habit she had as well be dead. When I left Cedar Keys and came here, and when your medicine gave out I was all right. I wanted to wait and see if I would gain so. Doctor, you can use my name if you wish. I was taking grain morphine a day. Your obedient servant and sincere friend, JOSEY MARSHALL.

No. 42½ Whitehorne, Atlanta, Ga.

## IN 'SIXTY-FIVE.'

BY GLEN WATERES.

"Oh! I know where's a grave."

"Yes, sir; I know where's a grave."

The tall man in yankee blue looked long and earnestly at the child. His face softened as he looked, and when he spoke again the troubled look was gone and he was actually smiling.

"I know where there are lots of graves," he said kindly, and then added presently, "and I know where there's a little bit of a girl with brown curly hair and brown eyes just like yours."

"Is she five years old?"

"No," he laughed, "she is just four years old."

"Oh," gravely, "she must be a little bitty girl."

The tall man laughed heartily and the child smiled back at him.

"And we know where's a grave, eh?"

"Yes, sir. They digged it last night when they thought I was asleep. It was way late last night."

Then she stopped, frightened at the look on her companion's face.

"Don't be afraid. How did you know we were looking for a grave?"

"Oh, Ben said you'd all be looking for it today."

## AN ISLAND IDYL.

**JEKYL, THE GEM OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SEAS.**

## SUNLIT SEA AND SHINING SHORE.

How Men Have Designed a Pleasure Retreat for Themselves, Where They May Sit Under Their Own Vines and Fig Trees With None to Molest or Make Them Afraid.

**JEKYL ISLAND CLUB, February 5.—[Staff Correspondence.]**

Jekyl Island, the idyl of the Atlantic coast and gem of the southern seas.

It is the realization of a summer dream.

Rambling among its dreamful woods I almost imagined he had wandered into Paradise and there was nobody at home but God.

If you sit at the window of the Ocean hotel, you can see far away down toward the south—a blue-gray line of forest-clad shore.

It is Jekyl.

It was the home of that knightly race, the Dubignons.

It is the paradisaic retreat of a band of American merchant princes who are making the wonder and glory of the world of pleasure.

In company with Mr John duBignon and Mr Charles Crovatt, two of the members of the club, I left the wharf in Brunswick on a balmy, breezy morning.

## THE VOYAGE.

The good steamer City of Brunswick seemed to feel the inspiration of the day, and fairly danced to the mingled strains of murmuring wind and babbling sea.

Away we went by many a marshy bank and many a winding river.

To the right the dark and mystic shores of Camden; to the left the deep blue sea.

Coming around into the bay we had a fine, full front view of Jekyl, resting with dreamful eyes where summer slugs and never dies.

Neat the dock were moored the two elegant steam launches and a dozen small pleasure boats that seemed to have crept down from the boathouse to bask in the sun.

Perched on a grassy knoll sat the "ball pups" of Jekyl—two brass four-pounders, their burnished coats glistening in the sun. They used to return the salute of visiting vessels.

A green, bluffy bank rises from the shore in gentle undulations and stretches along the water's edge of Jekyl. On either side of the dock two flags are astir in the breeze, one with the monogram of the Jekyl Island Club—"J. I. C."—the other with the monogram of Uncle Sam, with not a stripe lacking or a star amiss.

Rising from that grassy bluff, half way between shimmering water and sleepy, wood stands.

THE MAGNIFICENT CLUB HOUSE.

constructed on a plan of simple and tasteful elegance that is in keeping with the character of those who have erected it as a pleasure house for the rich and refined.

Inside the house one wanders through one after another of large sliding doors, and in rooms whose walls are frescoed in softened designs, white and gold, cherry and antique oak in the wainscoting and mantels, and whose floors are laid with the softest of carpets.

In detail, each room is an artist's dream—as a whole, the structure is an architectural triumph.

The broad hall is finished in antique oak, the hall stair railing in rope work, curiously carved at the turn in the stairs, and the remainder of the distance in twisted oak. The office is finished in oak, the dining room in cherry, modeled on the style of an old English room, with two large fire places. On either side of the hall are the great parlors and reception room, are finished in simple white and gold, in harmony with the mellow light that floods them through the large windows that look out across the bay. The billiard and card rooms are perfectly arranged.

Large steel chandeliers are suspended from the frescoed ceiling, and by the side of each fireplace are large polished steel stoves to furnish all the heat that may be lacking in the logs that crackle merrily on their hearthstones. The carpets were all imported especially for this building.

The wine room is delightfully arranged, and Mr. L. Goldsmith handles the member of the club a little cut glass decanter holder, one just like mine. The name of the club is blank, it is not the drink, but the glass. It is all that is ever blown in there, for no liquors are dealt over that counter to any other than club members of their guests.

## THE COST.

of the building, with its annex and all, is about \$150,000. They are not careful about a few thousand dollars, they are wealthy.

There are seventy-eight rooms exclusive of the basement. The annex, built for the servants' use, stands some distance away, and is a beautiful structure finished in wood, natural colors.

Mr. McEvans Bayard Brown, a member of the club, is a \$15,000 residence.

The house built for Dr. W. H. Goldsmith and his assistant is three stories and a basement, cost \$80,000, and is the best framed house in Georgia. It was built by Mr. John duBignon for a dwelling originally.

Over \$300,000 has been spent in buildings and improvements, and the end is not yet.

Thousands of bulbs and flowering shrubs and roses have been planted, the long, winding walks that traverse the broad lawn which is as big as a Florida cracker's farm, and ten thousand times as nicely cultivated.

## LIGHT AND WATER.

are not forgotten, and the gasoline lamps light up the grounds of a night, while a 450-gallons-a-minute artesian well that pierces the rock foundations of Jekyl to a depth of 400 feet—far enough to tap the famous "mermaids' ravel"—furnishes water, water, everywhere, and very good to drink.

Besides the two launches run by naphtha burners, there is an elegant steam launch, the "Howland," and ten sail and row boats.

In addition to these, courses by the main, there are twenty-one horses and mules for riding, riding driving, and enjoyment generally, along with a little necessary work in plowing and hauling.

These horses, with an even dozen Alderman and Holstein cattle, for milk and butter, are all kept at the stables that cover a goodly piece of ground at the edge of the woods.

One of the best animals there is the bay mare Miller, a beautiful three-year-old, bred by Captain William Turner, assistant superintendent of the island.

To Bell I owe that splendid spin on the beach and a long, leisurely drive along those forest roads that run in every direction through the dim aisles of those music murmuring woods.

Bout of this aron.

## THE EXPENSES.

It was Saturday evening and the payrolls had to be made out.

Five hundred dollars a week keeps going the boats, buildings, game, stables and grounds, and \$100 a week more are required for the club houses.

An excellent army of folks employed there, Mr. H. McAlpin Schlosser, one of the most courteous gentlemen, of one of the best Georgia families, who has produced a governor and one of our greatest jurists, is superintendent. Under his direction these extensive improvements have been made.

Captain William Turner, his assistant, is an expert physician, sits the saddle with the air and bearing of an expert, his gray scotch cap and drab velvet jacket, with their bright brass buckles embazoned buttons; reminding one of a reproduction of some Scott's superb squares of olden time. He laid out many of those wonderful roads and drives.

Dr. Bonne has lately secured the position of resident physician.

Mr. Ernest Grob, ten years in charge of the Union club, New York, superintends the club house; Mr. L. Goldsmith has the wine room and is an adept in his line.

Henry Hughes, Gloucester, England, furnishes the following names as references to his ability and experience as head game keeper:

THE ISLAND OF JEKYL.

That Henry Hughes, gamekeeper of the Jekyl Island club, has been in service in the following places:

BATH & SON, Wholesale Phoenix Breeds, Inc., Boston.

CHARLES PILGRIM, Okeler Wood, Buckingham, England.

A. J. ROBERTS, Esq., Tillingstone, England.

SIR ROBERT TOWSE, Baronet, Whittlebury, England.  
LORD GARDNER, Chipping Campden, England.  
T. GAMBIER PARRY, Highgate Court, England.  
T. G. LINDSEY, London, England.  
Tolton Park, Knaresborough, England.

In all those places as a professional pheasant raiser.

How Men Have Designed a Pleasure Retreat for Themselves, Where They May Sit Under Their Own Vines and Fig Trees With None to Molest or Make Them Afraid.

JEKYL ISLAND CLUB, February 5.—[Staff Correspondence.]

Jekyl Island, the idyl of the Atlantic coast and gem of the southern seas.

It is the realization of a summer dream.

Rambling among its dreamful woods I almost imagined he had wandered into Paradise and there was nobody at home but God.

If you sit at the window of the Ocean hotel, you can see far away down toward the south—a blue-gray line of forest-clad shore.

It is Jekyl.

It was the home of that knightly race, the Dubignons.

It is the paradisaic retreat of a band of American merchant princes who are making the wonder and glory of the world of pleasure.

In company with Mr John duBignon and Mr Charles Crovatt, two of the members of the club, I left the wharf in Brunswick on a balmy, breezy morning.

## THE VOYAGE.

The good steamer City of Brunswick seemed to feel the inspiration of the day, and fairly danced to the mingled strains of murmuring wind and babbling sea.

Away we went by many a marshy bank and many a winding river.

To the right the dark and mystic shores of Camden; to the left the deep blue sea.

Coming around into the bay we had a fine, full front view of Jekyl, resting with dreamful eyes where summer slugs and never dies.

Neat the dock were moored the two elegant steam launches and a dozen small pleasure boats that seemed to have crept down from the boathouse to bask in the sun.

Perched on a grassy knoll sat the "ball pups" of Jekyl—two brass four-pounders, their burnished coats glistening in the sun. They used to return the salute of visiting vessels.

A green, bluffy bank rises from the shore in gentle undulations and stretches along the water's edge of Jekyl. On either side of the dock two flags are astir in the breeze, one with the monogram of the Jekyl Island Club—"J. I. C."—the other with the monogram of Uncle Sam, with not a stripe lacking or a star amiss.

Rising from that grassy bluff, half way between shimmering water and sleepy, wood stands.

## THE MAGNIFICENT CLUB HOUSE.

constructed on a plan of simple and tasteful elegance that is in keeping with the character of those who have erected it as a pleasure house for the rich and refined.

Inside the house one wanders through one after another of large sliding doors, and in rooms whose walls are frescoed in softened designs, white and gold, cherry and antique oak in the wainscoting and mantels, and whose floors are laid with the softest of carpets.

In detail, each room is an artist's dream—as a whole, the structure is an architectural triumph.

The broad hall is finished in antique oak, the hall stair railing in rope work, curiously carved at the turn in the stairs, and the remainder of the distance in twisted oak. The office is finished in oak, the dining room in cherry, modeled on the style of an old English room, with two large fire places. On either side of the hall are the great parlors and reception room, are finished in simple white and gold, in harmony with the mellow light that floods them through the large windows that look out across the bay. The billiard and card rooms are perfectly arranged.

Large steel chandeliers are suspended from the frescoed ceiling, and by the side of each fireplace are large polished steel stoves to furnish all the heat that may be lacking in the logs that crackle merrily on their hearthstones. The carpets were all imported especially for this building.

The wine room is delightfully arranged, and Mr. L. Goldsmith handles the member of the club a little cut glass decanter holder, one just like mine. The name of the club is blank, it is not the drink, but the glass. It is all that is ever blown in there, for no liquors are dealt over that counter to any other than club members of their guests.

## THE COST.

of the building, with its annex and all, is about \$150,000. They are not careful about a few thousand dollars, they are wealthy.

There are seventy-eight rooms exclusive of the basement. The annex, built for the servants' use, stands some distance away, and is a beautiful structure finished in wood, natural colors.

Mr. McEvans Bayard Brown, a member of the club, is a \$15,000 residence.

The house built for Dr. W. H. Goldsmith and his assistant is three stories and a basement, cost \$80,000, and is the best framed house in Georgia. It was built by Mr. John duBignon for a dwelling originally.

Over \$300,000 has been spent in buildings and improvements, and the end is not yet.

Thousands of bulbs and flowering shrubs and roses have been planted, the long, winding walks that traverse the broad lawn which is as big as a Florida cracker's farm, and ten thousand times as nicely cultivated.

THE LANDING OF THE WANDERER.

One more bit of history.

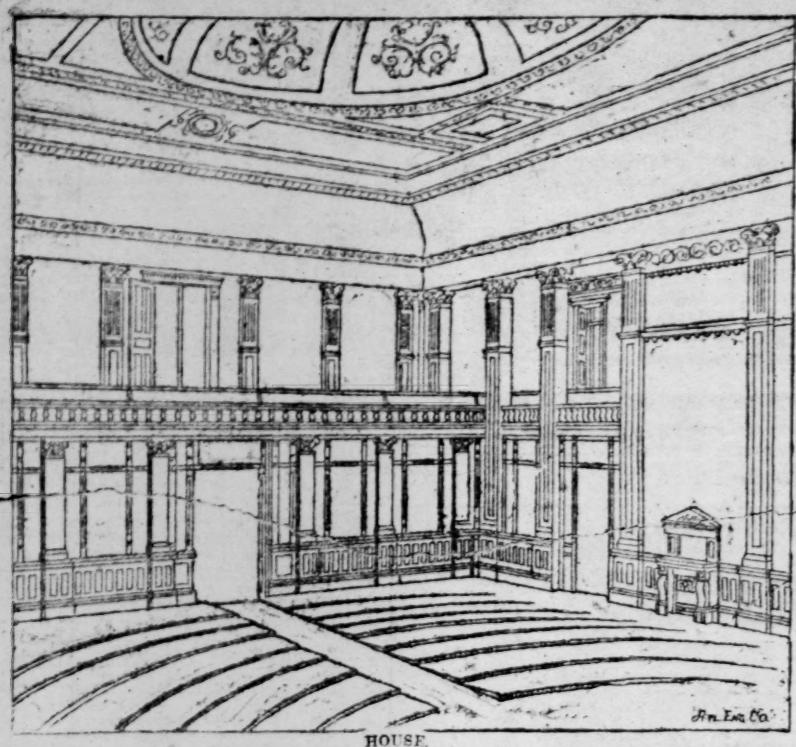
On Jekyl, Edisto and one or two others was produced the finest sea island cotton on earth.

When the duBignons of the old regime days had sway they planted the English "rye patch," as it is still called, in cotton. They lived in peace and quiet.

It is still called, in cotton.

They lived in peace and quiet.

It is still called, in cotton.



HOUSE.

In summer time steam is cut off from the radiators and the air is driven all through the building, fresh and cool as it goes into the fan.

The two steam pumps are used for compression in the receiver that drives the elevator machinery, and for pumping water to the tanks that supply the building.

The rest of the basement is to be used for storage, and may be divided into about thirty rooms.

## THE OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

The executive department is in the north-west corner. First comes the governor's private office, a room fourteen feet square and finished in white maple. The walls are painted a delicate antique blue, with an exquisite fresco above and a frieze of bronze framed with a delicate tracery representing tassels. Opening into this is the governor's reception room, 14 by 28 feet, finished in cherry and painted old gold, with a frieze of rough stuff stars and spangles and a tracery of lace work below.

Across the hall are the two rooms for the governor's secretaries, each 14 by 27 feet, painted old gold and neatly frescoed, one finished in cherry and the other in ash, and one provided with a fire-proof vault. Succeeding this is the archives room, 27 feet square.

Between the executive department and the main entrance is the office of the school commissioner.

On the south side of the entrance hall are the three rooms of the secretary of state.

The third room used jointly by the secretary and the railroad commission.

The apartments of the commissioners take up the rest of the space in the hall. On the east side are the rooms of the agricultural department, comptroller general, treasury, and penitentiary department—all frescoed except the agricultural rooms. The tax department of the comptroller general's office has a fire-proof vault and the treasurer's office has one fire and burglar-proof.

The treasury vault is twelve feet square and four feet with steel railroad bars. The sides are guarded by three foot brick walls lined with steel sheets five-eighths of an inch thick. The inner doors and vestibule are of solid steel two and a half inches thick, and there an inside combination lock. The outer doors have an "anti-dynamite" lock and armature that when disconnected from the bolts turns round loosely. If a burglar should blow the lock off he would then be unable to throw the bolts back.

In the northeast corner are the three rooms of the principal keeper of the penitentiary. This accommodates the state officers, and leaves several rooms on the first floor for future demands.

The beauty of the marble finish strikes the

apartment, probably to be used by the speaker of the house.

The state library takes up the whole north end, extending from the second floor to the roof, and is 180 feet long and 28 feet wide. In the ends of the room there are upper floors, each 26 by 40 feet, reached by spiral stairways, so the total floor space is 260 feet long by 26 to 50 feet wide. The room is finished in cherry and frescoed in colors, somewhat similar to those of the house.

The supreme courtroom, 40 by 48 feet and 22 feet high, is finished in white oak and frescoed in a style of quiet magnificence somewhat similar to that in the senate chamber. The adjoining library has a balcony and spiral stairs.

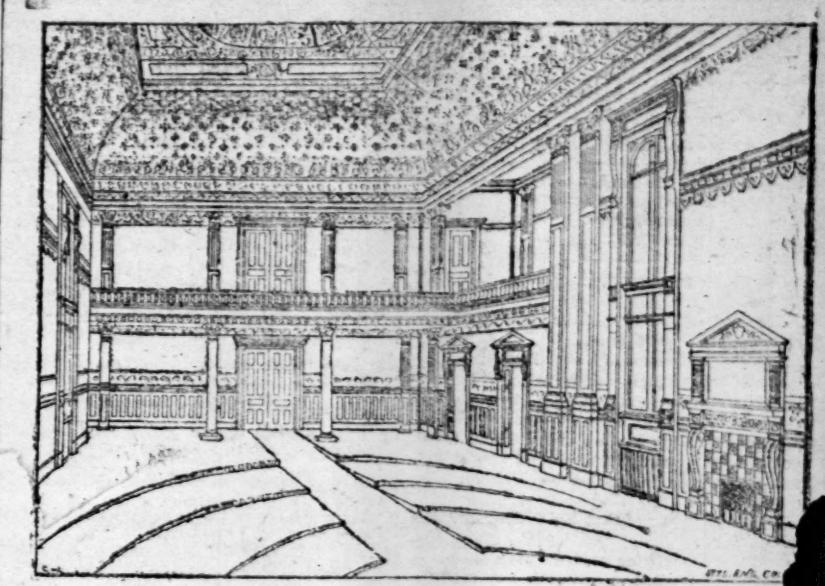
The judges' rooms just across the hall on the west side are large and elegantly frescoed.

## UP TO THE LANTERN.

The view from the lantern balcony above the dome is well worth climbing for. There are about 300 steps from the third floor to the balcony and when you get to the top step you are 203 feet above the ground. The cyclorama spreads out before you on all sides for forty or fifty miles. On a clear day Stone mountain seems not more than five miles away and Kennesaw is almost as near. The Blue ridge is visible, and can be seen a mountain that appears to be twice as far as Kennesaw, and away beyond it is the dim outline of some foot hills of the Blue ridge. In every direction the ground slopes away and Clark university is on apparently the highest point in the suburbs. The two pictures will give some idea of the north and south views toward Kennesaw and Stone mountain, with a panoramic view of the intervening portions of the city.

The following statement of the cost of the capitol, with division of items into amounts spent in and outside the state, is furnished by Mr. Miles, the surviving contractor:

Cost of building, exclusive of plans and site, amount paid, above.....	\$90,000
Expenditure in Georgia, labor and services.....	400,000
Expenditure in Indiana for stone.....	33,900
Expenditure in Georgia, in state.....	46,328
Total value of Georgia pine used in the building.....	183,828
Number of brick (Chattahoochee) used.....	10,000,000
Value of stone used.....	150,000
Expenditure for ironwork outside the state.....	3,000
Cost of wood finish.....	115,000
Cost of foundation (measured 6 to 12 feet deep).....	50,000
Superficial feet of Georgia marble.....	826,615
Total weight of the building, 70,300 tons.....	68,439
Average number of men employed.....	250
From this the contractors paid out.....	\$80,828
In Georgia for labor and material. Outside of this, there was spent in Georgia:	



SENATE.

formed into a royal government, and in 1754 John Reynolds, an officer in the British navy, was appointed governor.

During the revolutionary war the Georgia politicians had been compelled to leave the seat of government was moved to Augusta in January, 1780, because the lower town was held or threatened by the enemy.

The first legislature after independence met in Savannah on the first of August, 1782, three weeks after Colonel James Jackson received the keys of Savannah from the officers of the retreating British army. They met in the brick house shown in the cut. It was still standing in 1854 on South Broad street east of Drayton.

Under the constitution which had been adopted in 1777, the state government was reorganized, and the people went to work with a will to build up the waste places of the war. In 1789 a second constitution was adopted and with it the bill for the removal of the seat of government declared "that Louisville be the permanent seat of government."

In December, 1804, the legislature declared Milledgeville the permanent seat of government and authorized the governor to sell twenty acres of the state's land, received from the Creeks in 1802, and with the proceeds to erect a state house for the accommodation of the general assembly.

The legislature first sat at Milledgeville in

after that vote—the stillness of her hills never broken by the steam whistle till that year. She was a town of shanties, having a brick house except Thompson's hotel. She was so insignificant that she had to be identified in the bill by the name "a town in DeKalb county." But her friends knew of the salubrity of her climate and were confident that she would become a city worthy to be the capital of the empire state of the south. They knew the people were not satisfied with Milledgeville as the seat of government and sought a square issue before the people as best they could.

By an act passed on February 17, 1850, the question of removal or no removal to Atlanta or Macon was submitted to the people and the vote was 49,781 for "no removal," 36,677 for "removal to Atlanta," and 3,802 for "removal to Macon."

When Atlanta got that vote she was a town of 1,000 people, the size of First Methodist church on the north, and fifteen miles to the south were the extensive limits of the suburbs, and the space between was sparsely settled. Where Moore, Marsh & Co.'s building now stands was an old field. Decatur was the principal residence street and the business was done around the depot. Where Broad intersects with Peachtree street there were residence houses, and the road led to Peachtree, Luckie to Forsyth, Grub and back to Peachtree. In 1850 there was a small house upon the residence of the late Judge Clark Howell. Judge Howell's house, now occupied by Mr. Scarritt's restaurant, was one of the first brick residences in the town, and a strip of woods came in between them and Marietta street. All to the west was original forest.

In 1851 the state fair was held in Atlanta in 1853, there were amendments to substitute for Milledgeville Macon, Atlanta and Indian Springs. The vote was: Atlanta, yeas 44, nays 67; Macon, yeas 50, nays 70.

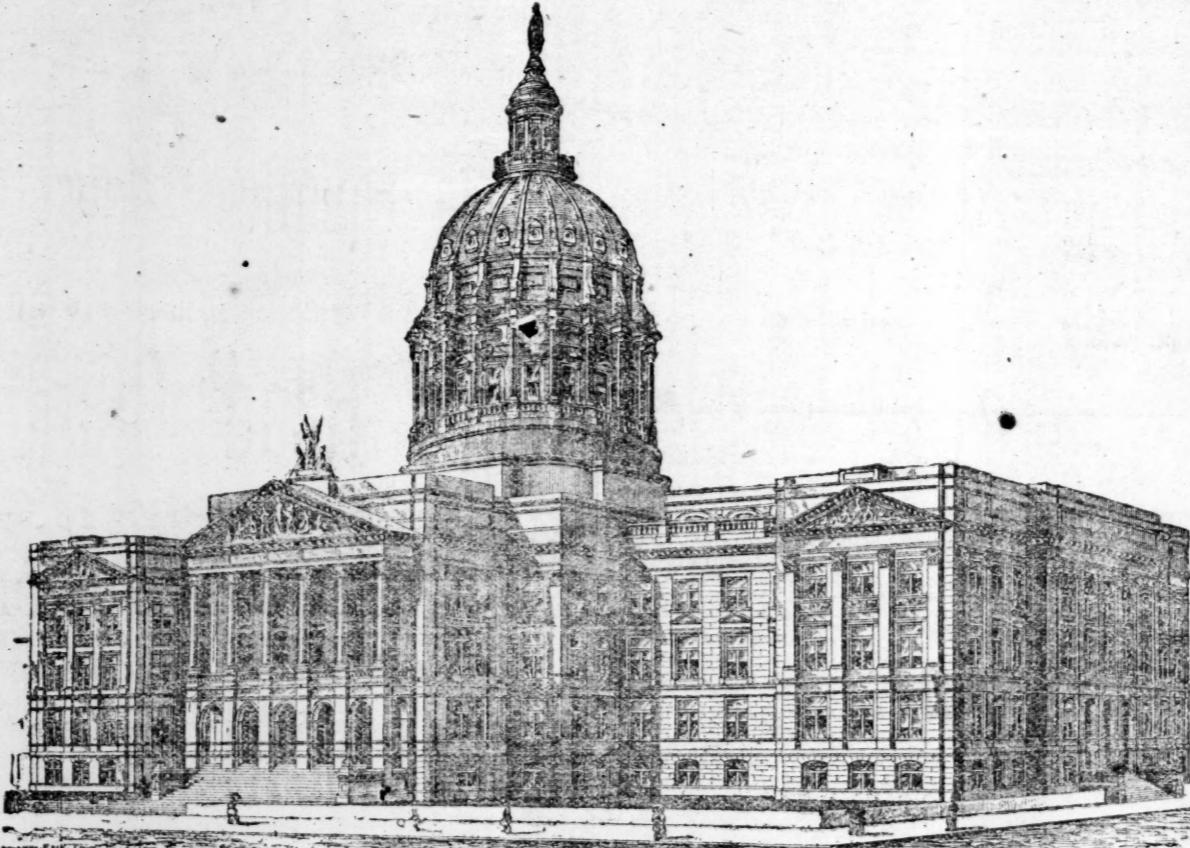
Mr. Hoyle moved to substitute Stone Mountain, and that amendment was lost by a vote of 65 nays to 31 yeas. Savannah was proposed and carried 31 yeas to 65 nays. Motions to table and postpone indefinitely the bill and amendments as to location finally gave way to the original purpose of repairing the old capitol.

## THE REMOVAL TO ATLANTA.

When a convention met, by military order, in Atlanta, on December 9th, 1867, to make a constitution, all this legislative record of discontent with the old capitol at Milledgeville had been supplemented by the testimony, in their messages, of Governor Johnson and Governor Brown that the old buildings were totally inadequate for the needs of the state.

In February, 1868, the question of removal was again raised in the convention, and the city of Atlanta made the following proposition to the convention:

"Resolved: That, in consideration of the location of said capitol as proposed by said



THE CAPITOL.

## THE OLD STATEHOUSE AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

convention, the city council of Atlanta do hereby agree, covenant and bind the city council of Atlanta, free of cost to the state, to furnish for the space of ten years, if needed, suitable buildings for the general assembly, for the residence of the governor, and for all the offices needed by such officers as are generally located in the state house, and also suitable rooms for the state library and the supreme court.

"Resolved: That we also agree to donate to the state of Georgia the fair grounds containing twenty-five acres, as a location for the capitol, and if that location is not desired, to donate in lieu of the fair grounds any other unoccupied ten acres of ground in the city that may be selected by the general assembly as an appropriate place for the capitol and governor's residence."

Mr. James L. Dunning, of Fulton, then offered an amendment to the new constitution, making Atlanta the seat of government and providing for the erection of a new state house and such other buildings as the public welfare might require.

Mr. Dunning's amendment was carried and the following resolution introduced by Dr. Miller was passed:

"Resolved: That this convention in behalf of the state hereby accepts the proposition of the city of Atlanta for the removal of the capitol of the state to said city, and will incorporate in the constitution of the state a provision securing said removal and will hold the city to a just and full compliance with said proposition." The city council then voted for the use of the state lands and buildings which had been bought by Mr. H. L. Kimball, paying him \$6,000 a year, and exemption of city taxes for five years for the use of three rooms on the first floor and all the floors above.

The legislature examined the specifications and both houses voted to accept the building as fully compliant with Atlanta's contract.

Georgia's people afterwards claimed that the city had not fulfilled all the terms of the contract, and that Kimball had not been paid. In a message to the legislature stated that he had advanced Mr. Kimball \$31,000 to secure heating, lighting and furnishing the halls.

On the suggestion of Mayor W. H. Hulsey in February, 1869, a joint committee of the legislature was appointed to confer with the city council on the matter, and that committee

## THE CAPITOL!

Which Georgia Has Just Completed.

## MAGNIFICENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Our State Capitols From Oglethorpe to Gordon.

## MOVING THE CAPITOL TO ATLANTA.

When sixteen representatives of the six thousand inhabitants of Georgia met in a rude house at Savannah in 1751 to organize the first general assembly of this state, they hardly dreamed of the magnificent capitol which the legislature will occupy in July.

It had been only eighteen years since General Oglethorpe landed with one hundred and sixteen immigrants at Yamacraw, and with their little settlements in the wild home of the Indians, these pioneer legislators could hardly imagine that they were laying the



## THE FIRST CAPITOL AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

Foundation of a commonwealth such as Georgia is today, with a million and a half of people and three hundred and thirty millions of real property.

If old John Milledge, as he went into that little assembly, could have looked down the years and seen the house where his grandson will keep the library, or could have gone up to the balcony above the dome and looked out upon Atlanta, and the railroads, he might not have made a more distinguished name, but he would have gone back to those pioneers with an enthusiasm that no hardships of those trying times could have abated.

Though we may not look on the new capitol as curiously as one of those pioneers would have done, we will find in it a great deal to interest and stir our enthusiasm.

## Description of the Exterior.

The picture of the capitol gives at a glance its form and the plan of the second floors shows the arrangement of the principal halls—the rotunda in the center, rising from the first floor 180 feet to the vault of the dome, and on either side of it the great light shafts, one in the north and one in the south end. These great rectangular openings, 42x65 feet, rise from the first floor 25 feet above the roof, letting in a flood of light through their open courts and the corridors that surround them. On each floor about each light shaft a fifteen-foot corridor runs all round between the rail and the walls, and the whole opening from wall to wall is 72x35 feet and 85 feet high. The halls and corridors on the first and second floors are paved with white marble, and the grand staircase where it rises from the center of the court on the first floor to the second is thirteen feet wide from curb to curb, with white marble steps 17 inches wide and 13 feet long. The rails on either side are of iron and rise from heavy iron newel posts, five feet high and two feet across the top. The opening is surrounded by fourteen large iron columns rising from the first floor to the roof.

the floor of the house of representatives. On each side of the hall is a large opening, six by ten feet, through which the plate glass gives a view into the school commissioner's office on the left and the secretary of state's department on the right.

Crossing a hall into the rotunda, you can stand on the prismatic lights in the center and see to every extremity of the building—to the north, south, east or west entrance, or to the vault of the dome, 180 feet above you.

The prismatic glass on which you are standing is sufficiently transparent to light the basement, but you cannot see through it, and you would do well to go down and see the heating and ventilating apparatus.

Three steel boilers, five feet in diameter and sixteen in length, located under the south entrance, furnish steam to heat the building and run the ventilating and pumps. From each sheet of steel used in the boilers a copper wire is wound double without a fracture.

The boilers complete were tested with 150 pounds of cold pressure to the square inch, though they will not have to carry over 15 to 40 pounds of steam. The steam is conducted to the radiators through pipes surrounded with asbestos which prevents loss of heat and saves fuel.

A big Sturtevant fan, about ten feet in diameter, takes the fresh air from the basement windows on the west side and drives it through air ducts that run from end to end of the building under the floor. The ducts are eight feet wide and four feet high, walled with brick, and carry the fresh air to 100 radiators in different parts of the basement. Passing over the 20,000 square feet of heating surface the steam pipes of the radiators, the cold air is given a comfortable temperature before going into the flues that conduct it all through the building.

observer, particularly in the halls and corridors of the first floor. The massive plate glass of pink marble three feet and four inches high forms a base of all the walls. It is broken every ten or twelve feet by heavier pilasters of the same material, all polished to the last degree, and bordered on the floor by a strip of blue marble tile a foot wide.

It is interesting to know that the Georgia marble in tiles and wainscoting has a surface of nine acres and a half, and cost about twelve thousand dollars more than the amount spent in Indiana for the Oolitic limestone in the exterior.

## THE PRINCIPAL HALLS.

The hall of the house of representatives is 70 feet wide, 85 feet long and 43 feet high, with a gallery capable of accommodating four or five hundred people. It is finished in cherry with a wainscoting six feet high next the lobby, and seven and a half feet high on the west side where the floor is depressed fourteen inches.

It is interesting to know that the Georgia marble in tiles and wainscoting has a surface of nine acres and a half, and cost about twelve thousand dollars more than the amount spent in Indiana for the Oolitic limestone in the exterior.

## THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The two counties or districts of Savannah and Fredericks were united under the government of the president of Savannah in 1743, but the first general assembly was not chosen till 1750, when an election of sixteen members was ordered by the trustees.

The election was held, and on January 15, 1751, the following gentlemen met in Savannah as the first assembly of representatives of the people of Georgia:

Savannah district—Frances Harris, speaker; John Milledge, William Francis and William Russell.

Ebenezer district—Christian Redlesperger and Theophilus K. Fer.

Augusta district—William Barnard.

Verona district—Charles Watson.

Augusta district—Patrick Houston.

Augusta district—Peter Morel.

Augusta district—Joseph Sommers.

Skidaway district—John Barnard.

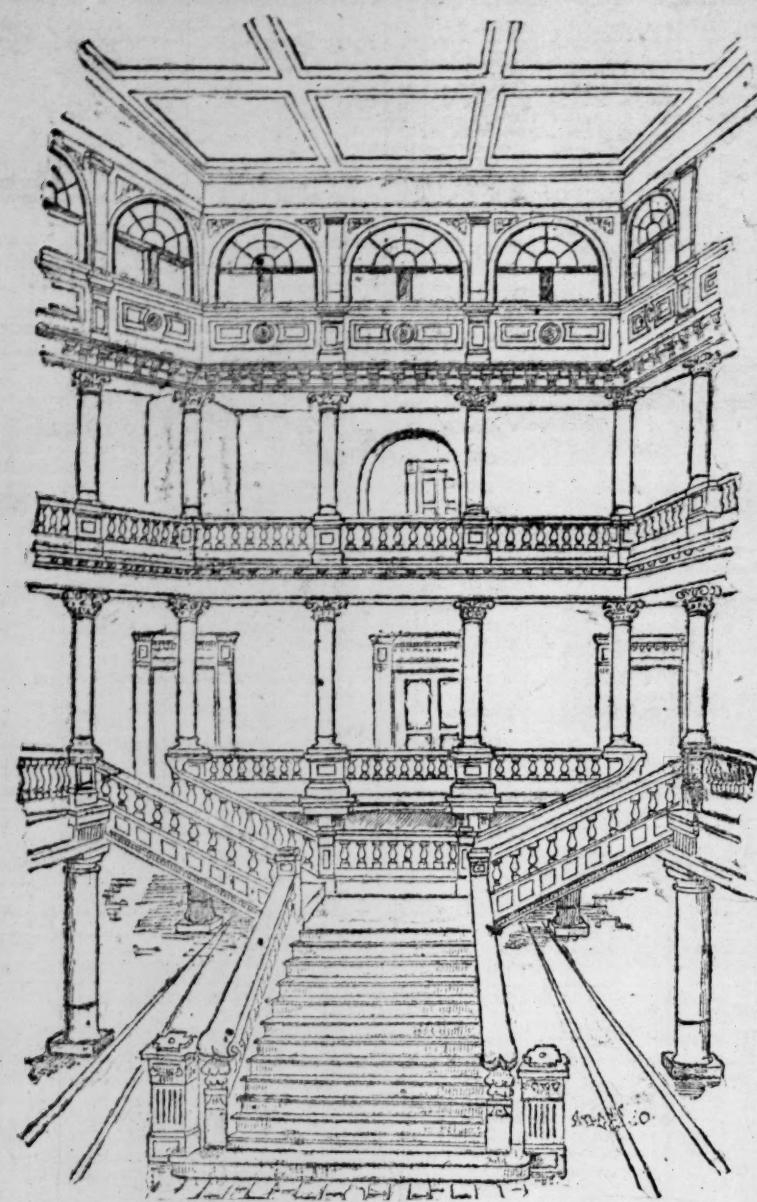
Modway district—Andley Maxwell.

Darien district—John McIntosh.

On the 20th of June, 1752, the trustees re-signed their charter and the province was

apartment, probably to be used by the speaker of the house.

The state library takes up the whole north end, extending from the second floor to the roof, and is 180 feet long and 28 feet wide. In the ends of the room there are upper floors, each 26 by 40 feet, reached by spiral stairways, so the total floor space is 260 feet long by 26 to 50 feet wide. The room is finished in cherry and frescoed in colors, somewhat



LIGHT SHAFTS IN OWING GRAND CORRIDORS.

reported in favor of buying the opera house from Mr. Kimball and accepting \$100,000 from Atlanta as a full compliance with her contract to furnish a capitol and governor's mansion for ten years, and the report was adopted.

Governor Bullock sent to the legislature another special message about the \$35,000 on the part of the city, and another joint committee was appointed.

On the 1st of August, 1870, the city council, of Atlanta, through Mayor William Ezzard, sent a communication to the legislative committee, proposing to donate to the state \$120,000 of the bonds of the city "to be used in the purchase by the state of the building now used as a state capitol, and to be appropriated for the purpose to become absolutely the property of the state; also to locate any unoccupied ten acres of land within the corporate limits that may be selected by the general assembly to be used for capitol purposes. Also to furnish free of cost to the state a mansion suitable for his excellency the governor of this state, for the term of ten years, from June 1st, 1871. The object of the city in being thus liberal is solely to permanently locate the capitol in this city. They desire, therefore, to have it understood that in case the capitol should be removed from Atlanta that then the ten acres of land referred to shall revert to the city, also the house or their equivalent of the city used in the erection of the building referred to shall be returned to the city."

This proposition was accepted and the Kimball opera house was bought for \$360,000.

Meantime a mortgage for \$60,000 in favor of the Northwestern insurance company rested on the Kimball opera house, and the property from Mr. Kimball took as security for the \$60,000 a certificate from the city of Atlanta and delivered to him the amount of state bonds necessary to make up the \$360,000 purchase money.

To effect this arrangement, and pending the engraving of plates for the \$120,000 of city bonds, the council, through Mayor Ezzard, made the following certificate to the governor:

"State of Georgia, City of Atlanta.—To All Whom it May Concern: The mayor and council of the city of Atlanta hereby certify that there is due to said mayor and council from the state of Georgia the sum of twenty two year bonds of said city to the amount of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, which said bonds said mayor and council proposed to contribute toward the purchase by the state of Kimball's opera house property, and which said proposition has been accepted and carried out, made to be paid over to the holder of this certificate upon the return thereof. This done in obedience to an ordinance of the city council, this 23d day of August, 1870. WILLIAM EZZARD,

Attest: S. B. LOVETT, Clerk. Mayor."

Pending the negotiations, Mr. Kimball had said that if Atlanta would contribute \$120,000 toward the sum he would resign the city for \$20,000 as the capital, and when he offered him that amount of bonds for rent of the building for a term not yet expired. In pursuance of this agreement the following receipt was found in the executive office:

"ATLANTA, Ga., August 25, 1870.—Received of the city council of Atlanta \$30,000 of the bonds which they have contracted to give the state in part payment for the Kimball building, H. L. KIMBALL."

The remaining \$100,000 of bonds were delivered by the city on the 1st of December, 1870, to E. N. Kimball, who then had possession of the city's certificate which was to be redeemed at the enforcement of it in any event.

#### The Capitol Campaign of 1877.

When the constitutional convention of 1877 adjourned it left three questions to be decided by popular vote: ratification of the constitution, choice between the old and new homesteads and the location of the capitol at Atlanta or Milledgeville.

The campaign opened before the convention adjourned and continued every day until the 5th of December, when 93,147 votes were cast for Atlanta and 53,201 for Milledgeville—a comfortable majority of 43,946.

It was one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the state. When Captain J. W. English, chairman of the Atlanta committee, first inquired at the beginning of the campaign that returns showed 50,000 votes against Atlanta. Then the work began in earnest. It was a campaign of documents. Letters were written for Atlanta by General Toombs, Senator Brown, Senator Hill, Judge Reese, and ex-Attorney-General Alexander, and a series of articles was published by Hon. A. L. Miller, General Toombs made several speeches, and orators were sent wherever speaking would do any good, but the printing press was the formidable engine of that campaign.

The newspapers kept up a continual fusillade all along the line, and before the election the fight was hot enough in certain quarters to take on a political aspect. The Macon Telegraph, Augusta Chronicle and Milledgeville papers with nearly all the wire-grass weeklies at their backs kept up an incessant fire on Atlanta, and the Constitution with the north Georgia papers held the fort.

Tons of printed matter were sent out from

Grady, Hoke Smith, S. B. Hoyt, W. T. Newman, James A. Anderson (who is now recorder), G. J. Dallas and several others. The accounts of the committee were audited by E. F. Hogue, Anthony Murphy and Henry Hiller after the campaign had closed, and were found to be correct.

On the republican committee were Jonathan Narrows, John E. Bryant, A. E. Buck, John Connally, George Chamberlin, William Markham and others.

"It was war to the knife, and when the candidates in different counties worked against us we would get out an opposition candidate and back him up, so we could defeat him too. That was the beginning of documentary campaigns in Georgia, and it was wonderfully effective. You send an appeal directly to a voter, addressed inside and out, with a sealed envelope and full postage, and he will read it, and if the arguments are good it will count. I worked almost day and night for the campaign, and before the campaign was over I could hardly eat anything but bread and milk. It was not a very expensive campaign. You will be astonished to know that my committee spent less than \$10,000, which was raised by our committee in private subscriptions; but the members worked very hard. Henry Hiller, Frank Rice, Henry Grady, E. F. Hogue, Mr. G. J. Dallas, and several others were very active. Then there were several others like Sam Small, who helped us a great deal. Steve Postell and Dr. Nathan Harris were among the efficient clerks."

#### Atlanta's Bill for the Capitol.

On the 19th of September, 1877, at a called meeting of the city council of Atlanta, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the enemies of Atlanta are representing that Atlanta's opposition to the convention was not made in good faith, and

"Resolved, That we hereby repeat the same, and now declare that if Atlanta is selected as the capital of the state by the people of Georgia, we the city of Atlanta, do hereby, to the state of Georgia any ten acres of land in or near the city of Atlanta now unoccupied, or the square in the heart of the city known as the city hall square, situated in the middle of a street on every side on which to locate and build a capitol for the state."

Resolved, further, that the city of Atlanta will build for the state of Georgia, on the location selected a capitol building as good as the old capitol building in Milledgeville.

Resolved further, That a copy of this action, signed by the mayor and certified to by the city council, be sent to the governor, who shall deposit with the governor of this state and be published for the information of the people."

N. L. ASHLEY, Mayor.

Atlanta up to that time had paid out in carrying out its contract of 1868 to furnish a capitol building for ten years \$120,000 in seven per cent city bonds, and about \$75,000 in paying the principal and interest of the mortgage, altogether \$200,000.

There was a negative consideration which operated in favor of Atlanta. By terms of Atlanta's settlement with the republican legislature the ten acres of land and the \$130,000 of bonds or their equivalent would have reverted to the city and the state would have owed a debt of \$120,000, besides incurring the expense of re-titling.

Some of the arguments used against Atlanta can only be recalled without a smile. One was that the temptations of the city were too great for the members of the legislature and they should be sent off to a small town where they could do no harm. Some of the Milledgeville strongholds gave Atlanta surpris-

ing and were ready to oppose an appropriation for a permanent capitol in Atlanta. The House Journal for November 3rd, 1882, records the introduction of the bill as follows:

"The following bill was introduced, read the first time and referred to the committee on finance, to-wit:

"By Mr. Miles, a bill to build a new capitol for the state of Georgia." The amount appropriated was one million dollars and there were fire and burglar proof clauses against an incendiary.

When the bill was introduced the house jangled—but in the midst of the merriment Mr. Rice got up and made a short talk, saying that the bill might be strange to them but it was justified that it should come to pass.

Then the work began in the finance committee.

The bill started there with about a half dozen friends, but after a long tug was reported favorably to the house. Then Mr. Rice and his friends began the work in earnest. The same symmetrical building was to be built, the same plan, the same height to bear, and day by day, inch by inch he worked his way to a majority. The bill was allowed to lie still until the necessary number of votes could be secured.

"I knew exactly how many votes I had every day," said Mr. Rice, "and I knew the day I got over the notch. Then I had the bill made the special order for a certain date, and the day I got over the notch I ordered it as the clerk called the roll, and saw that I did not have a majority present. When the bill was called I had it re-set for another day, and when that day came I checked as before and had it re-set again. I changed the date, I don't know how many times, but finally I got a majority of my men present and with one speech the bill was put

through and Mr. Rice went in and helped him.

There was a good deal of opposition thereto, but the bill passed on the 23rd of August, by a vote of 24 to 15. Governor McDaniels approved the act on September 4th.

The bill was very carefully drawn and was considered well calculated to its purpose that the Colorado legislature, when it appropriated a million dollars to build a capitol, enacted the Georgia bill almost verbatim, and a handsome state house is now being built at Denver under that act.

Mr. Rice ought to be a good interpreter of his own bill, and he remarked on the work of the committee.

"In my judgment the bill has been carried to the letter. There never was a state that got as good a capitol for the money."

THE POP-EYED GALOOT.

Furnishing the Capitol.

The last legislature, on the recommendation of a commission appointed to investigate the matter, appropriated \$71,000 to furnish the new capitol, and according to the terms of the act, Governor Gordon, who is ex-officio chairman of the furniture commission, has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners:

Hon. F. G. duBignon, president of the senate.

Hon. A. S. Clay, speaker of the house.

Hon. Frank P. Rice, Fulton.

Hon. J. R. Lamar, of Richmond.

Hon. Wm. A. Wright, comptroller general.

Hon. R. U. Hardeman, treasurer.

The commissioners will meet to discuss the specifications and advise him.

The specifications fill a printed pamphlet of forty-two pages, includes everything in furniture and fixtures. The bids are to be opened on the 20th of February, and it is expected that if the contract is awarded then the furniture will be in place by the first of May. W. G. COOPER.

From California Stories.

"It was back in the sixties when I first saw my desperado," said the doctor. "When he came into camp I didn't know whether he was a tall, angular, wiry and singularly dangerous. He wore a suit of black broadcloth and a tall hat, and was scrupulously neat in the matters of linen and personal appearance. The right leg of his trousers was tucked into his boot, and the left leg was outside in proper style. In his right hand he carries and enormous bowie knife, and you could see by the set of his frock coat and his hat."

"He spoke slowly and deliberately, and was punctiliously polite. His long drawl heightened the effect of his ceremonious courtesy, and at the same time proclaimed him a southerner. He seldom swore and never drank, and his only amanuensis was smoking. He occasionally referred to himself as a 'pop-eyed galoot from Arkansas,' and he was true."

"Although my gentleman in broadcloth was politeness personified, he was very aggressive and quick to take offense. If he heard anybody making a bluff about fighting he couldn't keep his tongue still, but came right to the front and off to fight. Once he got into a fight, and at once he was out. He was quiet and peaceable, and in the least aggressive, but if a fighting man showed out Gibbons was uneasy until he had driven the fellow out of camp."

"Of course he had to prove his claims as a fighter before he had been in the camp very long, and he did this by fighting a fellow with deadly weapons, disengaged from the saloon, and ordered all hands up to the bar. Everybody responded except Gibbons, who remained seated and paid no attention to the fellow. When the stranger turned about and said: 'Come up here, Pop-eye, and take your medicine.' I was much obliged to you, sir, but I didn't drink."

"After all had taken their drink and walked away, Gibbons stepped up and said to the stranger: 'Give me a cigar.' The stranger turned upon him and said: 'D—n you, I didn't ask you to have a cigar.'

"'D—n you, sir,' rejoined Gibbons, 'I didn't ask you to pay for my cigar. And d—n you sir, don't you call me in that way or I will cut your ear off, sir.'

"Start right in," said the stranger. "I've got a tough neck to cut." But before he could draw a weapon my bad *user* in broadcloth seized him by the hair, bent his head back, whipped out the big bowie and made two lightning strokes at the fellow's throat. The point of his knife cut the skin enough to draw blood at each stroke.

"Letting go his hold, Gibbons, drawled, 'I've a pretty good knife for cutting, stranger, and walked away, supremely contemptuous of the fellow, who sneaked out of camp."

"The last time I saw Gibbons he was just going over the hill from a Mexican. The greater was noted kindly and his presence in camp made Gibbons uneasy, for no chance for picking a quarrel occurred. One day Gibbons, who could endure it no longer, met the Mexican and politely asked him if he was heeled. The man replied that he was not. Very well," said Gibbons, "go and get your knife and come to me, and you shall see the next time I have the pleasure of meeting you."

"They met within an hour. Gibbons received thirteen wounds, all on the left side, and one thrust was in his throat, the Mexican's blade going clear through the neck. The Mexican was killed."

The Journalist and the Czar.

From London Letter.

The story of Mr. Stead's interview with the czar of all the Russias is sufficiently characteristic to merit notice. Mr. Stead was received graciously, and he discussed in his most eloquent the advantages of Russia and England becoming good friends.

The czar had not been able to get one which brought the Georgia stone within the appropriation. The stone selected was cheaper because it was softer in the quarry and in cutting, though hardened on exposure. As a durability it compares favorably with other materials. It has been tested frequently by the United States government, and on the average stood a test of 10,000 pounds crushing force per square inch, with an absorption of one pound to thirty. There will be few regrets about the granite when it is known that only \$35,000 was sent to Indiana for limestone while \$46,328 was spent in the Georgia marble. Of the \$172,561.75 appropriated \$62,428 was spent in Georgia for material, labor and superintendence.

The ground contained about three and three-fourths acres when deeded to the state by the city, but about a quarter of an acre was bought for \$20,000 in order to square the grounds, which now measure 420 feet each way.

Commissioner Crane, who had been prominently identified with capitol matters since the campaign of 1877, died on the 15th of January, 1885, and his death left a vacancy which was filled by the appointment of Hon. E. P. Howell on January 21st of the same year.

The cornerstone was laid about the first of January, 1885, and on the 20th of December of the same year the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremony, in which Hon. John S. Davidson, grand master of the state, conducted the Masonic rites.

The building was to have been completed by the 1st of January, 1886, but the legislature so delayed that the legislature cheerfully granted an extension of time until April 1st. The building is now about completed, and will be received by the state at the next meeting of the capitol commission, on February 26th.

It is the general remark of those who know anything about the character of the work that the state of Georgia has done a great deal in improving, substantial, commodious, and every way the best appointed capitol ever erected for one million dollars, or anything near that sum. Experts who have recently been through the Texas capitol, which cost three million acres of land worth five dollars a square foot, and the Indiana capitol, which cost \$2,000,000, say that the Georgia building, though somewhat larger, are inferior to the Georgia capitol in finish, workmanship, lighting and other matters that affect the comfort of public bodies and state officers and the dispatch of public business.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE OLD CAPITOL.

The capitol committee is authorized to sell the old capitol and report bids to the next general assembly. Various dispositions of the old building have been suggested. One was that it could be used by the railroads for a union depot in connection with other property between the capitol and the Western and Atlantic. Another was to another idea to transform the building into a hotel. The latest suggestion is that the city buy it for a market house. The property fronts 150 feet on Marietta street and its value has been variously estimated at \$100,000 to \$150,000. The state paid Mr. Kimball \$380,000 for it during republican rule. Atlanta parties negotiated for it on a value of \$125,000 in 1883.

Under the constitution, when any state proposes

to dispose of its old capitol, it must be sold to the state.

An old timer was run upon by his wife, in that she had a bad fit, and lay on the floor, and slipped out some stars for a dress. She laid it flat between her mouth and the stars, his wife saw him and yelled, "What are you doing, John?" "Looking at the ceiling," he responded.

"Well, it is the first time I ever heard that the stars eclipsed, and you could see them through a bottle." "Give me the bottle," said the wife, and grabbing it before John was aware she was near enough, she said: "You can see stars in eclipse tomorrow in a slice potatoe." And he did.

FAILURES.

My son, no doubt, you often hear, In these last days degenerate, Of failures here and fatalities there, Or this or that—at any rate

You hear of failures! and I hope You've not been led astray, John,

By the soft-talking arguments That feed this dire confusion.

They say that time-tried principles,

Our cherished institutions,

Should be pulled down, because, forsooth,

They're organized delusions.

Blaize not the good in the strife With evil's winet;

The fault is not so much, perhaps,

With the sin as with the sinner;

Who blames the blue-eyed virgin, Spring,

With buds and blossoms laden,

If Winter, hingering in her lap,

To woo the guileless maid;

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE  
Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.  
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R.R.  
ARRIVE DEPART

No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville	No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis
Arrives 11 a.m.	Leaves 2:00 p.m.
No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cincinnati 218 miles	No. 14, for Rome, New York and Memphis
Arrives 12:30 p.m.	Leaves 2:00 p.m.
No. 15, from Atlanta and Nashville 122 miles	No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville
Arrives 10:00 p.m.	Leaves 12:45 a.m.
No. 28, from Jesup and Macon 100 miles	No. 27, for Macon and Jesup
Arrives 7:15 a.m.	Leaves 7:15 a.m.
No. 13, from Savannah, Jacksonville and Jacksonville	No. 13, for Savannah, Jacksonville and Jacksonville
Arrives 7:30 a.m.	Leaves 7:30 a.m.

## CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 3, fast express, from Waycross, Albany, Savannah, Atlanta, etc.	No. 2, for Macon, Savannah, Atlanta, etc.
Arrives 7:00 a.m.	Leaves 9:00 a.m.
No. 14, 5:00 a.m.	No. 14, 9:00 a.m.
No. 15, accommodation from Griffin 8:00 a.m.	No. 12, for Macon and Atlanta, etc.
No. 17, special Sunday train from Atlanta 12:15 p.m.	No. 16, 8:00 a.m.
No. 18, accommodation from Griffin 9:30 a.m.	No. 18, special Sunday train from Atlanta 12:15 p.m.
No. 11, from Macon, 1:10 p.m.	No. 11, for Savannah, Waycross, and Brunswick
No. 1, through express from Savannah, 4:30 p.m.	No. 1, for Savannah, Waycross, and Brunswick
No. 20, accommodation for Hapeville 12:01 p.m.	No. 20, accommodation for Hapeville 12:01 p.m.

## WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Montz 6:00 a.m.	To Chatano'ga 7:50 a.m.
From Marietta 6:00 a.m.	To Marietta 7:50 a.m.
From Rome 11:00 a.m.	To Chatano'ga 1:30 p.m.
From Chatano'ga 1:45 p.m.	To Rome 3:45 p.m.
From Marietta 2:55 p.m.	To Chatano'ga 4:55 p.m.
From Rome 11:15 a.m.	To Chatano'ga 11:15 p.m.

## ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montz 6:00 a.m.	To Selma 1:30 p.m.
From West Point 6:00 a.m.	To West Point 4:10 p.m.
From Selma 6:00 a.m.	To Macon 11:30 p.m.
From Decatur 10:15 a.m.	To Clarkston 12:10 p.m.
From Augusta 1:00 p.m.	To Augusta 2:45 p.m.
From Clarkston 2:20 p.m.	To Conyers 3:45 p.m.
From Atlanta 3:00 p.m.	To Atlanta 4:45 p.m.
From Decatur 4:45 p.m.	To Decatur 5:45 p.m.

PREDOMINANT AIR-LINE  
(Richmond and Danville Railroad).

From Lula 8:00 a.m.	To Atlanta 10:00 a.m.
From West Point 9:00 a.m.	To Washington 6:15 p.m.
From Washington 9:00 a.m.	To Atlanta 6:15 p.m.

## GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From Starkville 6:00 a.m.	To Birmingham 1:00 p.m.
From Tallapoosa 9:00 a.m.	To Tallapoosa 5:00 p.m.
From Birmin'g'm 5:32 p.m.	To Starkville 11:00 p.m.
CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.	
Lv Atlanta 12:10 p.m.	To Clarkston 1:25 p.m.
Lv Decatur 12:42 p.m.	To Clarkston 1:45 p.m.
Ar. at Clarkston 12:57 p.m.	To Atlanta 2:20 p.m.

## ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley 10:00 a.m.	To Fort Valley 10:00 a.m.
11:15 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
12:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
*Daily—Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.	

## BANKERS AND BROKERS.

TRADERS' BANK OF ATLANTA.	CAPITAL \$100,000.
James R. Wylie, Pres.	J. W. Van Dyke, V. Pres.
Edward S. Pratt, Cashier.	
DIRECTORS:	W. A. Moore, W. J. Van Dyke, P. H. Harrelson, Hugh T. Inniss, R. D. L. Anderson.
Transacts a general banking business. Receives the accounts of banks, business firms and individuals. Makes collections in all accessible points in this and adjoining states at current rates.	by

## FOR SALE.

Stocks as reported at the New York Stock Exchange.	
James R. Wylie, Pres.	J. W. Van Dyke, V. Pres.
Edward S. Pratt, Cashier.	
DIRECTORS:	W. A. Moore, W. J. Van Dyke, P. H. Harrelson, Hugh T. Inniss, R. D. L. Anderson.
Transacts a general banking business. Receives the accounts of banks, business firms and individuals. Makes collections in all accessible points in this and adjoining states at current rates.	by

## THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.	
Atlanta, February 9.—The petroleum market opened strong at 87 1/2¢, but after the first sales declined to 86 1/2¢, 86 1/4¢, 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday's closing advanced 1/2¢ ruled steady and closed about 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday.	
Openend steady but soon became weak upon offer and closed 86 1/2¢ lower.	
Ones opened strong, advanced 1/2¢ declined and closed at inside figures.	
Was quiet, but advanced 86 1/2¢ early in the day. A weaker feeling was developed later and a reduction of 20¢ 22 1/2¢ was submitted to.	

## THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.	
New York, February 9.—The petroleum market opened strong at 87 1/2¢, but after the first sales declined to 86 1/2¢, 86 1/4¢, 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday's closing advanced 1/2¢ ruled steady and closed about 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday.	
Openend steady but soon became weak upon offer and closed 86 1/2¢ lower.	
Ones opened strong, advanced 1/2¢ declined and closed at inside figures.	
Was quiet, but advanced 86 1/2¢ early in the day. A weaker feeling was developed later and a reduction of 20¢ 22 1/2¢ was submitted to.	

## THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Stocks as reported at the New York Stock Exchange.	
James R. Wylie, Pres.	J. W. Van Dyke, V. Pres.
Edward S. Pratt, Cashier.	
DIRECTORS:	W. A. Moore, W. J. Van Dyke, P. H. Harrelson, Hugh T. Inniss, R. D. L. Anderson.
Transacts a general banking business. Receives the accounts of banks, business firms and individuals. Makes collections in all accessible points in this and adjoining states at current rates.	by

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.	
Atlanta, February 9.—The petroleum market opened strong at 87 1/2¢, but after the first sales declined to 86 1/2¢, 86 1/4¢, 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday's closing advanced 1/2¢ ruled steady and closed about 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday.	
Openend steady but soon became weak upon offer and closed 86 1/2¢ lower.	
Ones opened strong, advanced 1/2¢ declined and closed at inside figures.	
Was quiet, but advanced 86 1/2¢ early in the day. A weaker feeling was developed later and a reduction of 20¢ 22 1/2¢ was submitted to.	

## THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.	
Atlanta, February 9.—The petroleum market opened strong at 87 1/2¢, but after the first sales declined to 86 1/2¢, 86 1/4¢, 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday's closing advanced 1/2¢ ruled steady and closed about 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday.	
Openend steady but soon became weak upon offer and closed 86 1/2¢ lower.	
Ones opened strong, advanced 1/2¢ declined and closed at inside figures.	
Was quiet, but advanced 86 1/2¢ early in the day. A weaker feeling was developed later and a reduction of 20¢ 22 1/2¢ was submitted to.	

## THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.	
Atlanta, February 9.—The petroleum market opened strong at 87 1/2¢, but after the first sales declined to 86 1/2¢, 86 1/4¢, 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday's closing advanced 1/2¢ ruled steady and closed about 86 1/2¢ lower than yesterday.	
Openend steady but soon became weak upon offer and closed 86 1/2¢ lower.	
Ones opened strong, advanced 1/2¢ declined and closed at inside figures.	
Was quiet, but advanced 86 1/2¢ early in the day. A weaker feeling was developed later and a reduction of 20¢ 22 1/2¢ was submitted to.	

# THE FARMERS.

Home-Made Fertilizers Discussed by Judge Fort.

HOW TO MAKE THEM FOR \$18 A TON.

The Alliance Defended by One of Its Members.

OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS DISCUSSED

The farmers' page this week presents some interesting communications. Mr. John P. Fort in his third letter discusses fertilizers, and tells the farmers how to make an article equal to the best commercial fertilizers for \$18 a ton. He claims that the only elements which have benefited Georgia soils are phosphoric acid and ammonia and by a combination of two-thirds, by weight, of phosphoric acid and one-third of cotton seed he says a fertilizer giving the best results can be made by any farmer for the above price.

Another communication from the 16th district defends the alliance from the charge of treaching the manufacturers, and comments on Mr. Fort's previous letter.

MR. JOHN P. FORT'S LETTER.

Number 3.

There are four substances that are recognized as of any value to increase the production of any plant. The agricultural chemists contend that the only elements of value in any fertilizer is contained in these four substances.

I feel assured that there are other important unknown elements that will develop themselves in future to diligent research.

These substances are called ammonia, phosphoric acid, potash and lime.

On a large area of the soil of Georgia lime in any form has an effect, and on a smaller portion of this soil the same result is obtained.

The same may be said of potash.

This substance has no effect upon the clay or red lands of Georgia, and upon some other sections the effect is slight.

I trust that I do not make these statements as it were "ex cathedra," but they are made after a full and practical trial of lime and potash in all their forms.

I do not think that these two last mentioned substances should be allowed to be put in any fertilizer sold in this state for general use, as both of them only tend to cheapen the fertilizer, and in nine cases out of ten, when sold, are of no value, and at best, are small value in some cases. I have never seen them, but I am sure they are much cheaper than he can when they are used as a cheap adulterant of fertilizers sold in this state at this time.

I do not think it necessary to discuss these two last mentioned substances any farther. Except for fear that so many good farmers may think that I am mistaken in regard to the value of potash, I need not speak of the effect of wood ashes upon their land, all of which is ascribed to potash, when in fact it should be attributed to the phosphoric acid in the ashes and not the potash.

I come now to the consideration of the two great substances that have a direct effect upon all the soils of Georgia, and are the only elements of value for general use.

They are known to trade as ammonia and phosphoric acid.

We will consider the last subject first.

It was formerly supposed that a supply of this substance for agricultural use could only be obtained from animal bones, and when the farmers of this country commenced using commercial fertilizers this supply was exhausted and has been for many years.

The supply of phosphoric acid from animal bones and fish compose such a small per cent of this substance as sold to the farmers of Georgia in commercial fertilizers that it is not necessary to speak of it. It has been observed that a certain kind of rock on the sea coast of South Carolina contained phosphoric acid and that by grinding it very fine and mixing this powdered rock with about an equal amount of sulphuric acid the phosphoric acid in the rock became available as plant food and had a direct effect upon vegetation. This rock was selected for the purpose of finding this phosphoric rock, and manufacturing sulphuric acid, and an article of commerce implements, I saw an "Acme harrow" in town today, and it looked like a "stranger in the city."

Hartwell, Ga. — Joe Scott.

allowed any secret attending them. The strong arm of the law should have lifted the veil that then and now still obscures this matter. I propose to treat of this when I come to the remedy for this evil that is in the power of the commissioners of agriculture. If it is found that he cannot be made to do the thing the legislature can sustain him in a complete remedy by law. I consider it necessary to illustrate by law. I consider it necessary to illustrate by law.

I take for example a brand of fertilizers manufactured near Atlanta called Gossypium phospho. This brand is taken because it is about equal to the best sold in the state and is made with gypsum and one-third cotton seed meal. There is sometimes potash put in it but this simply cheapens it and detracts from its value in the country where it is generally used. I trust the proprietors of this good fertilizer will not object to my taking the brand name and using it in the appearance of the compound indicates the two substances of which I speak, and on inquiry of an eminent chemist who analyzed it, he so informed me that such were the component parts of it. Very probably a little sulphate of ammonia or other mixture in amounts to very little or nothing, but this is not the case.

That's holding "both ends of the stake." The merchant has his way about everything that he sells or buys from a farmer, and will have as long as the farmer makes nothing but cotton. If the farmers would stop buying guano and other things that they could do without, and raise everything on their farms, they would be the most independent people on this green earth. HIGH PRIVATE.

## WHY WE ARE POOR.

In all inhabited countries where there is no internal improvement, you will find ignorance and poverty among the masses. It is even so in states, counties and communities. Our county (Hart) has made but little substantial or permanent improvement since the war. We built a little railroad a few years ago, but it and its profits soon passed into other hands. We have one little town or village rather, and we have hard work to get enough lumber to keep it repaired. We have the largest school building in northeast Georgia, but our enterprise was larger than our purse, so we haven't finished it. We have several corn mills in the county but our cribs are so far off, that we don't keep them running regular. We have but little use for wheat mills for we are not going to be at the trouble of raising wheat and patronizing home industries, when we can send our money abroad to build up other people and other countries.

Our hillside farms are streaked with gullies, and our level fields are dotted with puny little trees and stumps. Some of them are tolerable good farm houses, but generally they are nothing but huts, inconvenient, uncomfortable, and unhealthy. Same old one-horse plows, scratching along round the stumps, and among the rocks, like our daddies did forty years ago. Lots of men and women in our county can't read or write. One of our own sons can't even count past ten. I didn't know that James Clark died for sinners. Oh yes! we have some nice, intelligent and enterprising people, but few of them are among the agricultural classes.

This is a deplorable condition. We want to get out of it. We intend to get out. We dress plain, live hard and work from "early morn till dewy eve." Listen! We have used \$200,000 worth of commercial fertilizers, more than \$250,000 annually for provisions, goods, horses, mules, etc. All this money is made on our farms and sent out of our county and most of it out of our state. If the amount we send off for guano was spent in educating our children, our condition would be better in every respect. We have used over \$100,000 worth of cotton seed meal and cotton oil, and we have \$15 cash that represents the cost of a fertilizer equal to the best in market. I am put at great disadvantage in comparing such a ton of fertilizer with that usually sold in the market by reason of the superior and costly materials of which it is composed. Nearly all of these substances sold in Georgia are made with a cheap material, which costs less than twelve dollars per ton. Sometimes cheaper substances are used and a small amount of some costly material of more value, such as sulphate of ammonia, or dried blood, is added, to give sense to the fertilizer, but the amount is small until it amounts to very little practically.

Such a ton of the above-mentioned would give good result under the chemist's tests in the department of agriculture.

In this connection I come now to the protection that is given to the farmer by the check held over the fertilizer manufacturers by the department of agriculture.

Under the new rules a small sample containing less than a pound of a certain brand of fertilizer is taken by a trusty person from a bulk of many tons of material, and this sample thus obtained is sent to the state chemist, and by him analyzed, and the ingredients of ammonia, phosphoric acid, potash and lime are determined from the sample. A value is placed upon each of these substances by this phosphoric rock, and manufacturing sulphuric acid, and an article of commerce implements, I saw an "Acme harrow" in town today, and it looked like a "stranger in the city."

Hartwell, Ga. — Joe Scott.

## A DEFENSE OF THE ALLIANCE.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I am a reader of your paper. Live too far in the country, however, to get the daily and so have to content myself with the weekly. I have been interested in the discussion going on in THE CONSTITUTION in reference to the condition of the agricultural classes and the causes thereof, but have only just now been tempted to pitch in.

In the weekly of the 29th January, there are two articles—in the same column. The one a letter from Hon. Jno. P. Fort, the other without any signature, but headed, "Charging the Alliance." Upon these two articles I beg permission to make a few comments.

This is as it may be, I do not think the rules of the agricultural department are at all sufficient to protect the farmer in this important matter.

I write this with great respect for all parties concerned, the agricultural classes, the farmer, the manufacturer, the government, the editor, and the rest.

The manufacturers vary in their mode of grinding the rock and applying the sulphuric acid, but it is all made about the same way, of nearly equal parts of each substance and, for all practical purposes, so far as the farmer is concerned, the various brands of acid phosphate of commerce are about the same in value.

When this fertilizer first came into notice, and for many years, it was sold to the Georgia farmers at an immense increase over the cost of manufacture, the price being from thirty to fifty dollars per ton. It was impossible for the farmer to know or calculate its real value, and it was purchased eagerly by all classes of farmers. As the same manufacturers who at this time sold acid phosphate at the time mentioned, and are now selling it at \$12 to \$14 per ton, and I understand they are still in a prosperous condition, their former profits can be easily understood. They are not so great as the manufacturers, but the consumers, but the money thus drawn from agriculture kept the farmer poor. The return to him was not equivalent to the expenditure.

I think it due to myself to say that I trust that no one will have the want of charity to attribute that which I write to a desire to array one class against another, or to attribute to me that which is not true.

If this is true, and I have no reason to doubt it, it is not the statement appealing?

If possible, the farmer should buy the materials and manufacture his fertilizers himself; if not practicable, he should not pay over the amount for them as above set forth.

I saw stated in THE CONSTITUTION a few days since that a manufactory of fertilizers at Atlanta, Ga., for the year declared a dividend of 50 per cent upon their year's business. If this is true, and I have no reason to doubt it, it is not the statement appealing?

Is this a fair example?

I trust not.

It appears that a company of men manufacture a compound, the materials of which are unknown to me, who buys it and from which they can pay their bill and declare a dividend of 52 per cent. This for a substance with which the farmer is to manure the soil upon the product of which we all live.

Is it strange that the towns are prosperous when such dividends flow to it's citizens from the product of the soil? Can any farmer determine the value of a ton of the half, or the fourth of it, from his business? I know not the name of a single member of this manufactory, or any other similar factory. But such a profit is wrong—an evil—a shame.

Ought not a shield be made to protect the man who feeds and clothes the world?

With this digression, I proceed to the consideration of acid phosphate. This substance forms the base, or should do so, of all commercial fertilizers sold in this state. There is no other supply of phosphoric acid to be obtained, and it is all made by the agricultural department that all complete fertilizers sold as such should have a certain per cent of phosphoric acid. The other important element that has a powerful direct effect upon all of the soil of this state is in form of nitrogen called ammonia.

This ammonia is obtained generally by the manufacturers of commercial fertilizers by the method and adjoining states from cotton seed meal.

A salt known as sulphate of ammonia is sometimes used, very rarely, a mineral salt known as nitrate of soda or nitrate of potash or dried animal blood and some times from other substances, but I have enumerated all these substances, but I have not heard admitted that cotton seed meal is the best source of ammonia for use in fertilizer the soil of this state the other substances being more volatile and seemingly less capable of bearing the heat of our summer sun.

Commercial fertilizers excepting acid phosphate are all sold by itself, I have seen them as sulfates and acid phosphates to give enough phosphoric acid to meet the requirements of the agricultural department together with enough cotton seed meal, or other nitrogenous substance, to which is generally added some common salt to cover and assist in the preparation, to save the expense of the salt. The salts is often added to make bulk, a cheap compound—the sulphate of potash in the form of a salt called Kainit—and thereto another cheap compound—a sulphate of lime called gypsum—all the last two substances of value to me to soil of Georgia and of very little value to any.

There is no longer any secret to the investigator as to the materials that compose commercial fertilizers.

There should never have been

it buys from the merchants. This is trying to hold both ends of the stake," etc.

Every one knows that the merchant has had the bit in the farmer's mouth ever since and now still obscures this matter. I propose to treat of this when I come to the remedy for this evil that is in the power of the commissioners of agriculture.

If it is found that he cannot be made to do the thing the legislature can sustain him in a complete remedy by law. I consider it necessary to illustrate by law.

When a farmer carries a load of cotton to market he has to pay fifty cents for weighing each bale to get their weights and their price.

I carried ten pounds of butter to Macon once and sold it to a merchant. He weighed the butter and said there was only eight and a half pounds, and paid for that much. I bought ten pounds of lard from him and paid him his price; when I arrived home I weighed the lard, and there was only eight and a half pounds.

That's holding "both ends of the stake."

The merchant has his way about everything that he sells or buys from a farmer, and will have as long as the farmer makes nothing but cotton. If the farmers would stop buying guano and other things that they could do without, and raise everything on their farms, they would be the most independent people on this green earth.

HIGH PRIVATE.

consideration for "quid pro quo." But usually the merchant's quid has been a sight bigger than the farmer's quo. Your correspondent charges that "the alliance has broken thousands of property, thereby diminished competition, the only safeguard against high prices and unjust treatment." If the alliance has broken any body, here is one alliance man that is very sorry. And as to competition, real competition, any sensible farmer will agree that it is a good thing and ought certainly to be encouraged. The devil got into the farmer—if this unworthy scoundrel is an honest man, he is composed of. On looking at the appearance of the compound indicates the two substances of which I speak, and on inquiry of an eminent chemist who analyzed it, he so informed me that such were the component parts of it. Very probably a little sulphate of ammonia or other mixture in amounts to very little or nothing, but this is not the case.

That's holding "both ends of the stake."

The merchant has his way about everything that he sells or buys from a farmer, and will have as long as the farmer makes nothing but cotton. If the farmers would stop buying guano and other things that they could do without, and raise everything on their farms, they would be the most independent people on this green earth.

HIGH PRIVATE.

## WHY WE ARE POOR.

In all inhabited countries where there is no internal improvement, you will find ignorance and poverty among the masses. It is even so in states, counties and communities. Our county (Hart) has made but little substantial or permanent improvement since the war.

We built a little railroad a few years ago, but it and its profits soon passed into other hands.

We have one little town or village rather, and we have hard work to get enough lumber to keep it repaired. We have the largest school building in northeast Georgia, but our enterprise was larger than our purse, so we haven't finished it.

We have several corn mills in the county but our cribs are so far off, that we don't keep them running regular.

We have but little use for wheat mills for we are not going to be at the trouble of raising wheat and patronizing home industries, when we can send our money abroad to build up other people and other countries.

Our hillside farms are streaked with gullies, and our level fields are dotted with puny little trees and stumps. Some of them are tolerable good farm houses, but generally they are nothing but huts, inconvenient, uncomfortable, and unhealthy.

Same old one-horse plows, scratching along round the stumps, and among the rocks, like our daddies did forty years ago. Lots of men and women in our county can't read or write.

One of our own sons can't even count past ten.

I am put at great disadvantage in comparing such a ton of fertilizer with that usually sold in the market by reason of the superior and costly materials of which it is composed.

Nearly all of these substances sold in Georgia are made with a cheap material, which costs less than twelve dollars per ton.

Sometimes cheaper substances are used and a small amount of some costly

material of more value, such as sulphate of ammonia, or dried blood, is added, to give sense to the fertilizer, but the amount is small until it amounts to very little practically.

Such a ton of the above-mentioned would give good result under the chemist's tests in the department of agriculture.

In this connection I come now to the protection that is given to the farmer by the check held over the fertilizer manufacturers by the department of agriculture.

Under the new rules a small sample

containing less than a pound of a certain brand of fertilizer is taken by a trusty person from a bulk of many tons of material, and this sample thus obtained is sent to the state chemist, and by him analyzed, and the ingredients of ammonia, phosphoric acid, potash and lime are determined from the sample. A value is placed upon each of these substances by the chemist and the amount is marked over the sample.

It is a complete analysis of the fertilizer.

It is a complete analysis of the fertilizer.</p



THE LATEST NEWS  
—AND—  
BRIGHTEST GOSSIP  
CRISP AND RELIABLE.

VOL. XXI.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

20 PAGES.  
9 to 20.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS.

KEELY COMPANY'S

Special Spring Styles

—ARE BEING OPENED DAILY—

New Satteens,

New Ginghams,

New Laces,

New Embroideries,

IN EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

Choicest Styles,

Daintiest Patterns!

LOWEST PRICES ALWAYS.

## KEELY COMPANY

Overwhelmingly Successful in Their Special  
SLAUGHTER SALE

Will continue for one week to make Special Clearance Prices on the remainder of

Winter Stock. Values have lost significance, and

THE GOODS WILL BE CLEARED AT ANY FIGURE.

### CLOAKS.

Keely Company have but a word to say on Cloaks now. The special figure sales of past two weeks have swept out the Cloaks.

### Keely Company

Now have but few Cloaks, but this little lot is yours for very little money.

Two or three pieces will take choices. \$3.50 for Lot One, comprising the whole of remaining stock of

American Newmarkets.

\$5.00 for Lot Two, choices of 84 Imported Newmarkets.

21 RAGLANS

Any one of which is good for \$11.50. \$10.00 for Lot Three, includes

Plush Goods, Jackets,

Sacks, Modjeskas,

Wraps, Raglans,

Visites.

Many \$25.00 goods in this lot. The LAST (ALL) on CLOAKS. Three or four days will close the lot.

### DRESS GOODS. KEELY COMPANY

Compelled by contraction of space to condense stock

#### MUST GIVE AWAY DRESS GOODS!

We have decided to make our loss with good grace. Atlantic Cashmeres are worth the world over 25c yard.

KEELY COMPANY'S

Price for Monday 15c yard. Double width Cashmeres in any length to suit customer's. 15c, worth 25c. Single width Ladies' Cloths. Colors, black, brown, Hunters green, 20c yard, worth 40c. All of our

50¢ DRESS GOODS

—Now 25c yard—

### KEELY COMPANY

—Will close out all of their—

#### HEAVY WEIGHT DRESS GOODS

—At your own figures—

Special Bargain Tables to Dress Goods.

Short lengths and single dress patterns at 40c on the dollar

PRUDENT PURCHASERS

Will find Plums at

KEELY COMPANY'S

### EMBROIDERIES.

Keely Company have the stock. Flounces! Skirtings! Nainsook Sets! Mull Sets! Apron Sets! Baby Sets!

45 inch Swiss! Hemstitched Irish Point Sets with narrow edges to match.

Novelty Embroidered Flounces up to \$12 per yard at Keely Co.'s.

To make this stock more attractive during

the alterations

KEELY COMPANY

will inaugurate the embroidery season by a special Hamburg sale!

Hamburg Edges at unheard of prices!

Monday Morning Bargain Tables.

250 pieces Hamburg Edge 1c yard.

Talk about bottom figures—there is Zero for you!

These goods would sell rapidly for 5c yard, but we must

Sell Goods Cheap Now!

Beautiful wide Hamburgs at

KEELY CO.'S

at 10c yard, worth 20c.

12c for 25c Hamburgs, and at 25c we will astonish you!

LACES!

New Laces!

Fresh Laces!

Novelty Laces!

All: All Share in this Alteration Cut!

### GINGHAM'S!

#### NEW GINGHAM'S

—IN—

#### Novelty Patterns!

Choice Designs!

Fresh Conceptions!

7 1-2c.

10c.

12 1-2c.

### KEELY CO.

Are making interior improvements in their stores, which will give additional room of Eighty by Thirty-five feet. They will then be able to add to their business NEW and IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS, of which due notice will be given. Meanwhile,

FLANNELS,

BLANKETS,

COMFORTS,

UNDERWEAR

#### MUST BE CLOSED

—At Any Price at—

### KEELY CO.'S.

#### New Spring Goods

Arriving every day. We must crowd out winter stock. Now is the time for you to get value for your money

—AT—

### KEELY CO.'S.

### KEELY COMPANY

Are aware that the Front of their store is not particularly enticing, but though somewhat disfigured, WE STILL LEAD IN LOW PRICES. Recognizing the fact that extra inducements must be offered during the dismantled condition of our front, we have made the price low. After all, the prices will draw. To give you value for your money, to sell you reliable goods cheap, to make pleased customers of all callers, it is the motto of Keely Company

### THE COLD WAVE IS HERE!

It is of great importance that you should keep well shod.

### KEELY CO. SHOE DEPARTMENT!

—Is the place to have that well done.—

### Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

For every class and conditions of people.

Shoes for ladies in heavy soles and light soles.

Shoes for misses in heavy soles and light soles.

Shoes for children in heavy soles and light soles.

Shoes for men and boys in heavy and light soles.

An elegant stock of ladies' extension soles in French Kid, Kangaroo, Kid and Pebble Goat, a soft, durable shoe, all widths and sizes.

THE KEELY COMPANY \$2.00 SHOE.

Can be had in common sense and box toe lasts. This is sure to fit and please you. Every pair warranted. Misses' and children's spring heel shoes every shape and size made, for dress and school wear. Men's and boys' dress shoes from \$1.25 a pair up. Men's and boys' every day wear shoes from \$1.00 a pair up. Ladies' men's felt slippers for house wear. Will sell

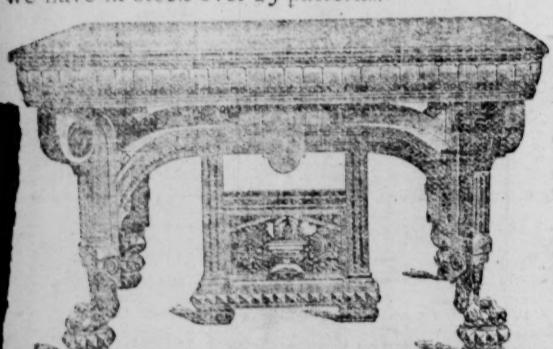
AT COST.

Now to close out balance of stock. Call and be convinced, at

### KEELY COMPANY

### DININGROOM FURNITURE !

During the week past we sold three of the tables shown below. They are in Oak and Mahogany, and are both substantial and artistic. We can match them with Sideboards, of which we have in stock over 25 patterns.



nly

rtistic

### furniture

### OUSE

### OUTH.

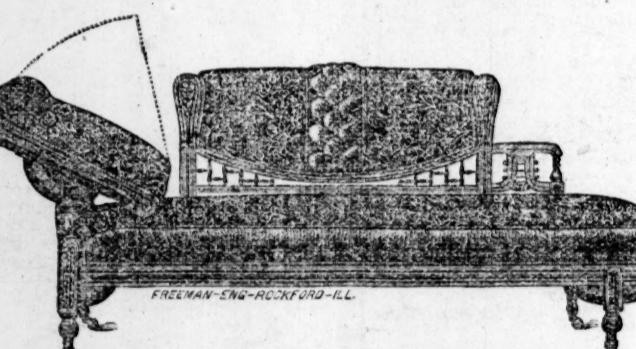
## SHARP & OUDERKIRK,

1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 E. Hunter St., Basement 66 and 68 Whitehall

Announcement.

Heretofore we have carried only a few styles of parlor furniture. We shall now carry a full line of the best goods; such as will please the most fastidious taste. Six elegant suites of the newest styles will arrive this week. Come and see.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND FEET  
OF FLOOR COVERED WITH  
ONLY FINE FURNITURE !



FREEMAN-SWIG-ROCKFORD-ILL

LIBRARY FURNITURE!

We shall carry a line of Hand-some carved Library Furniture in leather—equal to the stocks of the largest northern concerns, and such as our citizens have never seen here.

We are exclusive agents for Nelson Matter & Co., Grand Rapids, who furnished over 400 hotels with furniture.

S. & O. furnished chairs for the Atlanta Opera House. They

furnished the Arlington, Augusta; the Lunsford, Birmingham;

the Florence, Florence, Ala., and many of the best residences of the south. Yet it is only a little over a year since they started.

At the Piedmont Exposition they carried off First Premium for "Best Display" for Best "Bed Room Suit," and "Best Book Case."

### PARLOR FOLDING BEDS, SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES.

Largest, Handsomest and Newest line of Designs in the Market. 25 different styles. Sales average one a day.



### For Our Folding Bed We Desire to Say

They fold with all the bedding in, never disarrange the clothing, and are thoroughly ventilated whether opened or closed.

Are so accurately balanced that they can be manipulated by the smallest child.

Are exceeding simple in the working parts, and can not get out of order even with the most careless handling. Of the many hundreds already in use, not one has ever proved unsatisfactory—a result attained by no other folding bed.

Desiring first-class Artistic Furniture can save 33 1-3 by buying of us and paying Cash, and getting FACTORY PRICES. This we can easily demonstrate, and hundreds will testify to its truth--We carry only

Best Goods and Mark in Plain Figures!

FINE FURNITURE

TAKE THE

NEW LARGE ENTRANCE

—AT—

NO. 11 EAST HUNTER STREET.

1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11

EAST HUNTER ST.

BASEMENT

66 AND 68 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA.

## WITH THE MAGAZINISTS.

JULES VERNE'S ARTICLE, "IN THE YEAR 2889."

The Pope's Temporal Power—Alphonse Daudet's Reminiscences—Eliza Lynn Litton on Women—Some Good Poems.

Jules Verne's intoxicating romance of 2889 is given today, and if those who read it do not look out to see advertisements on the clouds, they will show a good deal of self-control! There are two striking passages from another bright Frenchman, Alphonse Daudet.

The quotation from Dr. O'Reilly's article will be interesting as an indication of the disposition of Catholics in regard to the pope's temporal power.

The four poems and a few words from the wags add variety and zest to the assortment on today's page, and there is something here to interest almost any reader.

IN THE YEAR 2889.—From the Forum. By Jules Verne.

Those who have read Jules Verne's books will expect something dazzling in this article. It is more; it is intoxicating. You find yourself on the eve of looking out to see the adventures on the clouds, and it seems the most natural thing in the world to go to the telephone and hear the news of the universe from the Earth Chronicle.

But here is the dizzy romance itself, opening with a description of the Earth Chronicles' news service:

Every one is familiar with Fritz Napoleon Smith's system—a system made possible by the enormous development of telephony during the last hundred years. Instead of being printed, the Earth Chronicle is over every morning spoken to subscribers, who in interesting conversations, learn all that is new and important, learn the news of the day. Further, each subscriber on a phonograph, and to this instrument he leaves the task of gathering the news whenever he happens not to be in a mood to listen directly himself. As for purchasers of single copies, they can, at a very trifling cost, learn all that is in the paper of the day at any of the innumerable phonographs set up nearly everywhere.

Fritz Napoleon Smith's innovation galvanized the old newspaper. In the course of a few years the number of subscribers went to 85,000,000. Smith's wealth went on growing, and he reaches the sum of \$10,000,000.

This lucky hit has enabled him to erect his new building, a vast edifice with four facades, each 325 feet in length, over which proudly floats the hundred-starred flag of the union. Thanks to the same lucky hit, he is today king of the newspapers; indeed, he would be king of all the Americans, too, if Americans could ever accept a king. You do not believe it? Well, then, look at the plenipotentiaries of all nations and our own ministers themselves crowding about his door, entreating his counsels, beseeching for his approbation, imploring the aid of his all-powerful organ. Be it known, of inventors that he is under his eye.

MORNING GREETINGS FROM AFAR.

The day opens with a touching transoceanic manifestation of domestic felicity:

This morning Mr. Fritz Napoleon Smith awoke in a very bad humor. His wife having left for Europe eight days ago, he was feeling disconsolate. Incredible though it seems, in all the ten years since their marriage, this is the first time that Mrs. Edith Smith, the professor and belle, has been absent from home for two or three days, usually suffice for her frequent trip to Europe. The first thing Mr. Smith does is to connect his phonograph, the wires of which communicate with his Paris mansion. The telephone! Here is another of the great triumphs of science in our time. The transmission of speech is an old story; the transmission of images by means of sensitive mirrors connected by wires is a thing but of yesterday. A valuable invention indeed, and Mr. Smith this morning was not niggard of blessings for the inventor, when by his aid he was able distinctly to see his wife, notwithstanding the distance between them.

She was smiling, and at the bell or the visit of the master the preceding night, is still alive though it is near noon-day at Paris. She is asleep, her head sunk in the lace-covered pillows. What she sits! Her lips move. She is dreaming perhaps. Yes, dreaming. She is talking, pronouncing a name—his name—Fritz! The delightful vision gave a happy turn to Mr. Smith's thoughts. And now, at the call of imperative duty, light hearted he springs from his bed and enters his mechanical dresser.

Two minutes later the machine deposited him all dressed at the threshold of his office. The crowds of journalistic work had begun. First he entered the hall of the maelström, a vast apartment crowned with an enormous transparent cupola. In one corner is a telephone, through which a hundred Earth Chronicle literates in turn recite to the public in daily installments a hundred novels. Addressing one of these authors who was waiting his turn, "Capital! Capital! my dear fellow," said he, "your last story. The scene where the village maid discusses interesting philosophical problems with her lover shows you very acute power of observation. Your way of writing country folk been better portrayed. Keep on, my dear Archibald, keep on! Since yesterday, thanks to you, there is a gain of 4,000 subscribers."

THE SKY ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Every one has noticed those enormous advertisements reflected from the clouds, so large that they may be seen by the populations of whole cities or even of entire countries. This, too, is one of Mr. Fritz Napoleon Smith's ideas, and in the Earth Chronicle building a thousand projectors are constantly engaged in displaying upon the clouds these mammoth advertisements.

When Mr. Smith today entered the sky advertising department, he found the operators sitting with folded arms, and the projectors, and in view of the cause of their inaction, he inquired of the man addressed simply pointed to the sky, "What was a pure blue." "Yes," muttered Mr. Smith, "a cloudless sky! That's bad, but what's to be done?" "We shall produce rain!" That we might do, but it is of any use? What we need is clouds, not rain. So said he, addressing the head engineer, "go on Mr. Samuel Mark, of the meteorological division of the scientific department, and tell him to go to work in earnest on the question of artificial clouds. We will never do for us to always thus at the mercy of cloudless skies!"

"A TUBE OR AIR TRAIN?"

In the morning, the table rose out of the floor. As fast as the men could work, the pipes, rods, and levers were supplied through the food pipes. Toward the close of the day, the monopole of communications was made with Paris. Smith saw his wife seated alone at the dinner table looking anything but pleased at her loneliness.

"Pardon me, my dear, for leaving you alone," he said through the telephone. "I was with Dr. Wilkins."

"Ah, the good doctor!" remarked Mrs. Smith, her countenance lighting up.

"Yes. But, pray, when are you coming home?"

"This evening."

"Very well. Do you come by tube or by air-train?"

"Oh, by tube."

"Yes; at what hour will you arrive?"

"About eleven, I suppose."

"Eleven by centropolis time, you mean?"

"Yes."

"Good-bye, then, for a little while," said Mr. Smith, as he severed communication with Paris.

TO RESTORE THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.—Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly in the Church Press and the Catholic World.

The following extract from Dr. O'Reilly's article seems indicative of a movement to restore the pop's temporal power:

"Just at this moment another crusade is daily gaining mighty accessions in public opinion and popular favor in the movement set on foot in Germany to promote international action for restoring and securing permanently to the holy see real independence of the papal government, and that perfectly safe from the temporal power, without which the spiritual government of the Roman church is impossible. In Italy itself the assembling of the church congress is prohibited, and any public protestation, resolution, or petition in favor of the papal independence, or the restoration in any measure of the temporal power, would be punished as high treason. Meanwhile, all over the peninsula, and more especially in Rome, the government allows the papal troops to march through the police, and the students of the public schools to wear uniforms in outrages against religion, against the pope, against everybody and everything connected with the church. The residence of the pope, the very gardens in which he walks or drives, are over looked by lines of armed Italian sentries, at whose mercy he and his attendants would be in a moment of revolution or excitement. Italian soldiers stand

outside the very threshold of the Vatican watching every person going in and coming out, while the papal guards stand inside the threshold. Nineteen Italian papers out of twenty daily hold up Leo XIII., as they did before him Pius IX., as the worst enemy of Italy. There is, then, no liberty for the pope in Rome, the city in which he is bound to reside, and from which he is bound to rule and govern his 90,000,000 Catholics in both hemispheres. That he should have his home there where his episcopal see is, that his home should be secured to him beyond peradventure; that he should be master in it as to govern freely, to send his messengers and his instructions to the ends of the earth, and to receive without let or hindrance all who need in every land his special care, his guidance and comfort—this is the indefeasible right of American Catholics, as it is that of the Australian, the African, the Asiatic, the European Catholic. Whatever be our country, our nationality, our color, our form of government, our most sacred right is that we should have our home where we should be free from the superiority of any other political power, from the dictation of any master. The question, therefore, of the pope's freedom is not merely an Italian question; it is an American, a European, an ecclesiastical or universal question regarding the entire family of nations. It concerns the United States, with a population of at least 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 of Catholics. It concerns Canada, with a still larger proportion of its people devotedly attached to the See of Peter. What party may govern in Washington, it reaches the capital in the next day, and the next day, ten or twelve or fifteen millions of Catholic citizens should look to it that the right which they have to see the pope perfectly free in the exercise of his supreme spiritual office shall be ignored by no president, no secretary of state, no ambassador sent by the republic to Rome, and representing the Catholic freedom of America as well as their non-Catholic fellow-citizens.

## ALPHONSE DAUDET'S REMINISCENCES.

The critics say that Daudet is failing; that he is pessimistic in "The Immortal," and that he is failing, especially in the sun of his reminiscences.

There must have been gall and wormwood in his heart when he wrote this of his native section of France:

The south, pompous, classical, theatrical, loving show and costume, with its feathers, flags and flourishes of trumpets, the south, with its servitude to traditions, its oriental fidelity to clan or tribe, to love and sweets, and contempt for women and passion, the south, the south, chaste, chaste, with its headdresses, luminous, yet colorless eloquence, its brief and terrible, artfulizing and grimacing mazes, always little makeup, even when most in earnest—Mediterranean flurries with ten feet of foam over a quite calm water; the south, upstartish, idolatrous, forgetting its gods in the whirl of living, yet coming back to the prayers of its childhood in moments of illness or peril; last in the paper of the day at any of the innumerable phonographs set up nearly everywhere.

Fritz Napoleon Smith's innovation galvanized the old newspaper. In the course of a few years the number of subscribers grew to 85,000,000.

Smith's wealth went on growing, and he reaches the sum of \$10,000,000.

This lucky hit has enabled him to erect his new building, a vast edifice with four facades, each 325 feet in length, over which proudly floats the hundred-starred flag of the union. Thanks to the same lucky hit, he is today king of the newspapers; indeed, he would be king of all the Americans, too, if Americans could ever accept a king. You do not believe it? Well, then, look at the plenipotentiaries of all nations and our own ministers themselves crowding about his door, entreating his counsels, beseeching for his approbation, imploring the aid of his all-powerful organ. Be it known, of inventors that he is under his eye.

He seems to have never gotten over the German invasion:

"I will leave the landscape time to recover. When I think of all our pretty nooks, those lanes of rush and willow, where evening we lay ourselves along the river's edge to hear the trees sing to us, those wayside shrubs where we strolled, those broad, turf glades where everything allowed us to slumber at the foot of the oak tree, with a whirling of bees in a dome of music overhead, when I think that all that has been for them, that they have been everywhere, that they have appeared to me honor guard faded and dimmed. The desecration appeals me more than the pillars. I dread never looking my next again."

## EDGAR ALLEN POE.

BY CHARLES W. HUBNER.

We will not wound his spirit by reciting the grievous errors of his earthly ways. Thesis whose shadow still his name is blighting—Nor stain with Slander's spouse his splendid bays.

"No further seek his merits to disclose./ Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode; (There they are, all in a tissue of remorse.) The bosom of his father and his God!"

Let those who will—the "noce grata" and plausi—Look fresh anemones upon his head.

Stand the Scribe, and Grotwold Ananias Revile, in polished phrase, the laurelled dead.

Nay! nobler motives, and a theme more pleasing. With gentler feelings shall our hearts inspire. While, from discordant thoughts, our minds re-leasing.

We listen only to the Poet's lyre:

From a photograph taken forty years ago.]

My father, Ralph Peters, a very handsome man, was educated as a merchant, and for many years sailed as supercargo for Stephen Girard of Philadelphia. As a financier he was not a success. He started business for himself and established a small office for himself, supercargo one of the Biddle family of Philadelphia, who neglected his business, and allowed the Chinese to cheat him with willow leaves. That one voyage ruined him, and he remained broke the balance of his life and was supported by his father.

My grandfather, Judge Richard Peters, of Philadelphia, is so well known in my country that I need speak of him here. As the cotemporary of George Washington, secretary of war under his administration and judge of the United States district court of Philadelphia until the time of his death, the year 1838, his name was honored and revered. His wit-wit-were celebrated, and we have a manuscript containing a number of his jokes. He died in the year 1840, aged 80, and is buried in the cemetery of the Friends in Philadelphia.

After remaining in Philadelphia a few days I joined a corps of civil engineer under Major Wilson at South Amboy, having been made rookman at \$1.50 a day. Lieutenant Cook, of the United States army, had charge of one party, and I, Edgar Thompson of another. I assisted with surveys from Amboy to Bordentown and recollect the information we made when hewing our way through the brushy woods in the grounds of Joseph Bonaparte.

Major Wilson, having received an appointment as chief engineer of the Philadelphia and Lancaster railroad, now a division of the Pennsylvania Central, was transferred to that road and remained there for five years, during which construction was made and I had charge of the project at Coatesville. The stone piers were nearly eighty feet high. It proved to be the best structure on the road, and the piers now support the iron bridge of the Pennsylvania Central. In November, 1834, I went to Philadelphia and remained there until February of the next year, spent all the money I had saved (\$300) during the five years paying for board and frolicking with the boys.

Then I received an appointment from J. Edgar Thompson, who had accepted a position as chief engineer of the Georgia railroad from Mr. Garnett for the state, as an office in the year 1835 or '36. I was to be a very plain housewife with two rooms and two windows. This was the first time of my life I had charge of a house.

I had charge of the household goods and the family traveled in a covered market wagon, making the journey in three days. We layed up for about three years, and attended school in the academy, but despised Latin, and the only "licking" that my father gave me was for failing to learn my Latin lesson. He struck me two or three times with a whip chord that I had in my pocket, and then apologized and would not let me go in swimming that day for fear the boys would see the marks on my back. I suppose I deserved thrashing very often, but this is the only time I remember receiving this punishment.

About the year 1823 or '24 my father removed his family to Bradford county, where he had built a large frame house and had 150 acres of newly cleared land.

This was one of his great errors in life. He bought the place at a set price, but never paid for it, and he should have settled on my grandfather's land, about ten miles distant.

I made good progress in mathematics, but despised Latin, and the only "licking" that my father gave me was for failing to learn my Latin lesson. He struck me two or three times with a whip chord that I had in my pocket, and then apologized and would not let me go in swimming that day for fear the boys would see the marks on my back. I suppose I deserved thrashing very often, but this is the only time I remember receiving this punishment.

About the year 1823 or '24 my father removed his family to Bradford county, where he had built a large frame house and had 150 acres of newly cleared land.

This was one of his great errors in life. He bought the place at a set price, but never paid for it, and he should have settled on my grandfather's land, about ten miles distant.

We laid up for about three years, and attended school in the academy, but despised Latin, and the only "licking" that my father gave me was for failing to learn my Latin lesson. He struck me two or three times with a whip chord that I had in my pocket, and then apologized and would not let me go in swimming that day for fear the boys would see the marks on my back. I suppose I deserved thrashing very often, but this is the only time I remember receiving this punishment.

I had charge of the household goods and the family traveled in a covered market wagon, making the journey in three days. We layed up for about three years, and attended school in the academy, but despised Latin, and the only "licking" that my father gave me was for failing to learn my Latin lesson. He struck me two or three times with a whip chord that I had in my pocket, and then apologized and would not let me go in swimming that day for fear the boys would see the marks on my back. I suppose I deserved thrashing very often, but this is the only time I remember receiving this punishment.

Then I received an appointment from J. Edgar Thompson, who had accepted a position as chief engineer of the Georgia railroad from Mr. Garnett for the state, as an office in the year 1835 or '36. I was to be a very plain housewife with two rooms and two windows. This was the first time of my life I had charge of a house.

I had charge of the household goods and the family traveled in a covered market wagon, making the journey in three days. We layed up for about three years, and attended school in the academy, but despised Latin, and the only "licking" that my father gave me was for failing to learn my Latin lesson. He struck me two or three times with a whip chord that I had in my pocket, and then apologized and would not let me go in swimming that day for fear the boys would see the marks on my back. I suppose I deserved thrashing very often, but this is the only time I remember receiving this punishment.

Then I received an appointment from J. Edgar Thompson, who had accepted a position as chief engineer of the Georgia railroad from Mr. Garnett for the state, as an office in the year 1835 or '36. I was to be a very plain housewife with two rooms and two windows. This was the first time of my life I had charge of a house.

I had charge of the household goods and the family traveled in a covered market wagon, making the journey in three days. We layed up for about three years, and attended school in the academy, but despised Latin, and the only "licking" that my father gave me was for failing to learn my Latin lesson. He struck me two or three times with a whip chord that I had in my pocket, and then apologized and would not let me go in swimming that day for fear the boys would see the marks on my back. I suppose I deserved thrashing very often, but this is the only time I remember receiving this punishment.

Then I received an appointment from J. Edgar Thompson, who had accepted a position as chief engineer of the Georgia railroad from Mr. Garnett for the state, as an office in the year 1835 or '36. I was to be a very plain housewife with two rooms and two windows. This was the first time of my life I had charge of a house.

I had charge of the household goods and the family traveled in a covered market wagon, making the journey in three days. We layed up for about three years, and attended school in the academy, but despised Latin, and the only "licking" that my father gave me was for failing to learn my Latin lesson. He struck me two or three times with a whip chord that I had in my pocket, and then apologized and would not let me go in swimming that day for fear the boys would see the marks on my back. I suppose I deserved thrashing very often, but this is the only time I remember receiving this punishment.

Then I received an appointment from J. Edgar Thompson, who had accepted a position as chief engineer of the Georgia railroad from Mr. Garnett for the state, as an office in the year 1835 or '36. I was to be a very plain housewife with two rooms and two windows. This was the first time of my life I had charge of a house.

I had charge of the household goods and the family traveled in a covered market wagon, making the journey in three days. We layed up for about three years, and attended school in the academy, but despised Latin, and the only "licking" that my father gave me was for failing to learn my Latin lesson. He struck me two or three times with a whip chord that I had in my pocket, and then apologized and would not let me go in swimming that day for fear the boys would see the marks on my back. I suppose I deserved thrashing very often, but this is the only time I remember receiving this punishment.

Then I received an appointment from J. Edgar Thompson, who had accepted a position as chief engineer of the Georgia railroad from Mr. Garnett for the state, as an office in the year 1835 or '36. I was to be a very plain housewife with two rooms and two windows. This was the first time of my life I had charge of a house.

I had charge of the household goods and the family traveled in a covered market wagon, making the journey in three days. We layed up for about three years, and attended school in the academy, but despised Latin, and the only "licking" that my

## THE BLOODY SHIRT

WAIVED ALTOGETHER BY CONGRESSMAN MASON.

## A BITTER ONSLAUGHT ON THE SOUTH.

An Indication of the Future Republican Policy—How the South Was Received by the Members.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—[Special.]—The bloody shirt has again been raised to the republican masthead. The first gun has been fired, and until the 4th of March there will be some very lively fighting. The discharge of today was from the mouth of a very small canon in the person of "Bloody Billy" Mason, of Illinois, who arose presumably to speak upon the postoffice appropriation bill, but he did not. He took the occasion to abuse the people of the south, taking as his text the Small-Elliott contested case. Bob Smalls, the negro protestant, sat at his side. Mason is a Chicago ward politician, and made such a speech as would be expected from a statesman of that caliber. He ranted and roared, and foamed at the mouth, but the democrats paid no more attention to him than had he not been in the house.

Mason on a Rampage.

From his study of the case, Mr. Mason said he had come to the conclusion that the most gigantic frauds and most outrageous and disgusting schemes to rob the republicans of representation in the fifteenth congress ever known in modern politics, had been perpetrated in the seventh district of South Carolina. The laws of South Carolina had been framed to chear republicans at the polls. The present governor of South Carolina was a wily executive, and a scoundrel to boot. The government had said that God Almighty had stamped the imprint of inferiority on the black race and that the Anglo-Saxon must rule in South Carolina. He (Mr. Mason) had been in South Carolina and had seen negroes, so called, as white as any man on this floor. The father of the contestants had been as white as any man here. Who was going to analyze ANGLO-SAXON BLOOD?

If Anglo-Saxon blood was to vote, were there going to be blood testers, who would say to a man, "Fifty per cent Anglo-Saxon, fifty per cent negro; you can have half a vote?"

If a blood tester was ever invented, there would be one in them, and every one of them would be in the hands of democratic inspectors to insure a free ballot and a fair count. The democratic government was wrong, or the constitution was wrong. It was not the law of God that had put the brand of inferiority on the negro race. The iron hand of the Anglo-Saxon who had held the negro in slavery for 100 years, but in this new birth of freedom, which had shaken the shackles from the slave, there was no skin test of citizenship; no blood test of Americanism. In the future, if honesty would govern and the constitution be enforced, men would be measured by a higher and better standard than the color of the skin.

ALLEGING FRAUD IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

He then proceeded to point out the manner in which he declared fraud was perpetrated in the seventh district. It was grand larceny. He had never learned to call a spade an agricultural implement. Larceny was larceny. A man who would steal a vote would steal a horse if he got a chance. If the channels of crime were searched, there could not be found one which the democrats of the seventh district had not resorted to to cheat the negro.

The records of the district would not have been compiled had not Arkansas furnished the information and served notice on the seventh district that it must look out for itself and murder, if necessary to get a majority of democrats in this house. An officer of this house, taking evidence in South Carolina and having in his possession a ballot box had been assailed by the attorney of the contestee and the box taken away from him. In his (Mr. Mason's) opinion, he should stand in contempt before the bar of this house till he had purged himself. In the evidence taken some documents had declared they

HAD BEEN INTIMIDATED BY NEGROES.

Had any man seen a canary bird intimidate a snake? A bootblack, a policeman? A roaring lamb rush into a den of cowering lions? Then he had seen a South Carolina democrat intimidated by a negro. If he (Mr. Mason) had his way he would have a free ballot and fair count in South Carolina if it took a regiment of blue coats in every county and every penny in the treasury.

After recounting further outrages, which he gave in detail, he adjourned. South Carolina. Mr. Mason then declared that he had no apologies to make for what he had said. If gentlemen were offended with him, let them take it out of him and not out of his poor colored friend, Mr. Smalls, had been waiting for his seat for two years. The time of the democracy was short. He had said that even bad men when they came to power, did not do an act of justice. He now approached the death bed of the democratic party and asked that party to do an act of justice. He appealed to that party for the sake of peace and the comfort of the people; he appealed to it in behalf of generations to come, to rise above party line; to rise above the color line; to uphold the law, and to do even and exact justice. [Applause of the republican side.]

Mason was liberally applauded throughout by the republicans, and when he advocated placing troops around the polls in the south the republicans applauded him vociferously. This well illustrates the feeling of the members of that party in the house towards the south. It shows the republicans of the next house will advocate a tyrannical policy towards the south, and that they will attempt, by force, to break the solid south. In some of his ravings the Chicagoan looked towards the democratic side and seemed to desire a reply, but he was effectively quelled when Mr. Washington, of Tennessee, stated that "no body ever gets mad when a dog barks at the moon." After this Mr. Mason did not ask for another reply from the democrats. But when he had concluded, Judge Crisp arose.

Mr. Crisp arose and said that he would not attempt to follow the lead from Illinois in this case of the election case out of Illinois. He denied that the committee had been defeated in pressing the case forward. He had no doubt it would soon be considered by the house. He had only to state that the record of the case did not sustain the statements made by the gentleman, and that if the gentleman's friends would take the trouble to examine the record, they would feel sorry for the gentleman that he had used such language on this floor. [Applause on the democratic side.]

The regular business of the house was then resumed. There will be an effort made to get up the Small-Elliott case on Monday. If it is successful there will be a very lively debate.

## CHANGING JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Providing for United States Courts in the Indian Territory, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The senate bill to establish a United States court in the Indian territory was, on motion of Mr. Vest, taken up in conjunction with the house bill to change the eastern and northern judicial districts of Texas, and Mr. Vest proceeded to state the purposes of the bills, which are, in some respects, identical. He moved (as a report from the judiciary committee) to substitute the senate bill for the house bill.

After a good deal of debate, Mr. Vest's motion was agreed to and the bill passed. A conference was asked and Messrs. Vest, Edmunds and Wilson were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

After a good deal of debate, Mr. Vest's motion was agreed to and the bill passed. A conference was asked and Messrs. Vest, Edmunds and Wilson were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

PURCHASING TORPEDOES.

The fortification appropriation bill was then taken up. An item of \$200,000 was inserted for the purchase of movable sub-marine torpedoes, impelled and controlled at will by power from shore stations.

Amendments reported from the committee on appropriations were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The house bill for the relief of the Albermarle shipwreck was carried over to the senate. A motion of the house to appropriate \$100,000, not exceeding 3,742, was passed. Messrs. Hoar, Cullum and Cockrell were appointed (with the presiding officer) the senate committee on inaugurations.

Mr. Manderson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment by the presiding officer of tellers on parts of the Albermarle shipwreck, and the president voted.

The senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Mitchell's motion to recommit, with instructions to the committee to report the bill, applying also to the Central Pacific.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of several amendments which he intended offering, and directed the senate upon the general subject covered by the bill.

A STAT BETWEEN TWO SENATORS.

After he had been speaking some time, a question put by Mr. Blair, provoked Mr. Stewart to say that if the senator had listened to his remarks, it would not have been necessary for him to ask them, to which Mr. Blair retorted that he was the only senator who had been listening to him much of the time.

Mr. Stewart yielded the floor temporarily to Mr. Hoar to move the passage of the militia bill to provide for the organization of militia for the District of Columbia. The bill (which contains sixty-three sections) was read in full.

The senate bill heretofore passed on the same subject was here offered for a substitute of the house bill, and without action, the senate at 2:20 adjourned.

## MORE MONEY NEEDED

## EDGERTON "FIRED."

A CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER SURPRISED

## BY BEING REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

He is at a Loss to Know the Cause—Say It Was Because He Was Too Good a Democrat to Suit Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The president today sent the following nomination to the senate: Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, to be United States civil service commissioner in the place of Alfred P. Edgerton, removed.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The president today sent the following nomination to the senate: Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, to be United States civil service commissioner in the place of Alfred P. Edgerton, removed.

Judge Edgerton was at the capitol this afternoon. He says that he had received no information from the president of any intention to remove him from office until yesterday, when he called at the white house. The president then requested him to resign his office in order that it might be filled by Mr. Thompson. The president said that there was little hope of securing a place for Mr. Thompson as long as there was no suitable vacancy on the commission. Mr. Edgerton, however, promptly

DECLINED TO RESIGN,

holding that his resignation would not be polite, creditable to himself or calculated to help any person (intimating that Mr. Thompson could not be confirmed if nominated). Of course the president might exercise his prerogative if he saw fit. The president said he was fit, and when he (Mr. Edgerton) reached his office this morning he found the following letter awaiting him:

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, February 5.—Dear Sir: You are hereby removed from office of United States civil service commissioner.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton. GROVER CLEVELAND.

WHAT MR. EDGERTON SAYS.

When the news was communicated to the remaining commissioner, Mr. Lyman—that office was surprised, and found himself in a predicament, as he was by no means satisfied that he had authority, single-handed, to discharge the formal duties of the civil service commission. Mr. Edgerton says that he cannot recall any differences with the president during his term of office, except those growing out of what he describes as "the fact that the president is."

THE FIRST MUGWUMP IN THE LAND,

while I am a straight-out democrat," He intends to write a letter to the president in a day or two acknowledging the receipt of his notice of removal, and perhaps adding an expression of his opinion upon the president's course in the matter.

RED-NOSED MIKE'S STORY.

HOW He Assisted in the Murder of Two Men in the Mountains.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., February 9.—Red-Nosed Mike, the Italian on trial for the murder of Paymaster McGuire and his companion, Flanagan, went upon the stand as a witness today, and spent two hours in the forenoon and three in the afternoon telling the story of his crime. Under cross-examination, he verified the statements in his confession and of officers whose testimony has been based upon talks with him. He says that at the critical moment he weakened and did not fire at the men on their horses, but the killing was done by his two companions, Beverino and Vellano. They discovered Mike's panic and

THREATENED HIM WITH DEATH.

If he failed to do his part, so he fired into the earth or air. He was horribly dramatic and minute in his details of the affair. His bearing on the stand at times was indicative of that bravado and confidence which must have belonged to his guilty heart from the start, but when, in his story, he came to the shooting of two innocent men in the mountain, he completely broke down. His swarthy complexion became pale at death, and tears coursed in steady streams down his cheeks. His voice was choked. It was a complete breakdown. He managed to say, however, that he took part in the killing.

It is rumored here that Beverino and Vellano have been captured in Italy and await extradition. Mike planned the affair and made most of the preparations.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

The committee having risen to enable the house to limit the debate, and that having been done, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, reported that the conference committee on the territorial bill had been unable to agree.

Mr. Springer, ready to offer an amendment, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved to increase the appropriation for the pay of postoffice clerks by \$200,000.

Pending a vote on this amendment, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

## TILDEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Henry Watterson's Speech Before the Bar Club.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Harlem Democratic club held their grand reunion and banquet tonight in honor of the anniversary of Samuel J. Tilden's birthday. President Charles W. Dayton presided. Among the 175 who sat down were: Colonel John R. Fellows, Henry Watterson and Congressman Asbel P. Fitch. Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, Governor Hill, J. Randolph Tucker, John Bigelow, ex-Governor George Hooley and Colonel John A. Cockerill. Henry Watterson delivered an address of commendation. In its course he said: "I know that when I make a promise or agree to obtain the nomination of the 5th, and within my personal knowledge, he twice refused corrupt arrangements, by either one of which his nomination would have been easily secured."

I am undoubtedly true that Tilden wanted to be elected president, but he was not elected to be. Rather than enter the white house he preferred to die at the door.

He now approached the death bed of the democratic party and asked that party to do an act of justice. He appealed to that party for the sake of peace and the comfort of the people; he appealed to it in behalf of generations to come, to rise above party line; to rise above the color line; to uphold the law, and to do even and exact justice. [Applause of the republican side.]

WERE CONSIDERED DESPERATE CHARACTERS.

The band was regarded as one of the most dangerous and successful in the country. Thousands of dollars of bogus coin have been passed by the counterfeiter themselves, and many weeks have been spent in running them down. The men in custody are: James Johnston, John Dawson, Charles and John Woods, Thomas Stoughton, Bob Montgomery, David Dunn, Curtis Fox, Alfred Crossman, Frank Crossman, Warren Black and James Price.

WERE CONSIDERED DESPERATE CHARACTERS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 9.—[Special.]—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Murphy Road Organized.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 9.—[Special.]—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Samsom Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Samsom Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Samsom Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Samsom Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Samsom Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Samsom Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Samsom Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Samsom Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The confederates on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The house of representatives accept the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate agrees to allow the provision of \$100,000 for a naval station at Pago Pago to go into the naval appropriation bill. These offices will serve until February 20, when a general stockholders' meeting will be held to determine the name of the road was changed to the Chattanooga and Murray road. A line from this city to Murphy, North Carolina, is to be built at once.

THE Samsom Appropriations.

STORIES OF THE DAY,  
WHICH OWE THEIR ORIGIN TO THE  
GEORGIA PRESS.

Alligators in a Mudhole—Spurs and Skins—The Old Pilot Dead—Two Ancient Breast Plugs—Madison's Scruffy Cattle.

BEER BOTTLES BY THE SCORE.—Mr. J. L. McElmore, since having his house neatly painted, has purchased fifteen hundred beer bottles to have a wider yard around with. He said his wife is fond of them, and that they are very pretty. Mr. McElmore has a very beautiful country home and has displayed wonderful taste in building and painting. Houses should be made cheerful and attractive.—Swainsboro Forest.

THROUGH THEM OUT IN SECTIONS: One of our county physicians, who lives at Tazewell, was called to see a very tall gentleman, who lives in the neighborhood of Brandy, and who was sick with the measles. On account of the exceeding height of the man, the doctor advised him to paint a ring around his body with iodine and he would proceed to bring the measles out on him end at a time, as it would be impossible to accomplish the whole job at once. Our informant states that the ring was drawn and the measles brought out in sections.—Buena Vista Patriot.

THE OLD PILOT DEAD: George Bowman, an old colored man died last Sunday night at his home while sitting in his chair. It seemed that he died without a struggle. He and his wife were living in poverty, and his wife was sick with the measles. A coroner's jury inquest was held, and his wife observed that he did not notice them, and she attempted to arouse him, when she found him cold in death. "Cap" Bowman, as he was familiarly called, had been a boat pilot on the Savannah some fifty years, and was well known by the people living near the river between here and Augusta.—Hartwell Sun.

THE BABY CROP IN MITCHELL: The Clarion congratulates Rev. W. L. Curry, of Baker, on the arrival of two more granddaughters, one at the home of Hon. W. N. Spence of our town, and another at the home of Dr. A. L. Hand, at Fincastle. The Clarion has a girl man in the office. Our foreman, M. F. H. Hall, says how it is himself. They don't know how to manage that young gentleman out of Mr. H. P. Palmer's hands. The Clarion is making up its mind to buy two grandfathers. The Clarion congratulates the happy parents. Our boss extends his special sympathy, as his children are all boys but eight.—Camilla Clarion.

SKINS AND SKINS: A. Z. Hester and R. L. Downing, living in the lower portion of our city, on the east side of the Oconee, during the year 1888, caught twenty-one foxes the skins of which now have as trophies of the chase. J. T. Garrett, of Buck Horn, this county, shows two spurs, formerly worn by a Dominique cock, three inches in length, and as sharp as a steel gaff. The chicken possessing these formidable weapons of offense or defense had reached the age of five years when killed. Mr. Garrett also shows a comb rooster which is a perfect representation of a hand.—Baldwin Gazette.

ALLIGATORS IN A MUDDIE: J. L. Graham, February 9.—[Special.]—On Sunday morning last going out to his lot to feed his stock, was attracted to a mudhole in the lot, made by the uprooting of a pine tree, by noticing the water greatly agitated. Upon investigation he found that seven little alligators, the longest eleven inches in length, had made their home in this miniature lake and seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. Mr. Graham and others who have seen them are at a loss to know how they came there. He lives near a small branch, but the little alligators are too small to make so long a journey, and again this is not the season for alligators to lay and hatch.—Baldwin Gazette.

TWO ANCIENT BREASTPLINS: Mrs. B. S. Sentell, wife of our Methodist church pastor, has in her possession two breastplins of ancient days. One is a plain setting on ivory of her mother, and the other work being done in gold and silver, and dates back to 1600. On one of his trips to the mountains of this county the opinion forced itself upon him that there must be a still somewhere in the vicinity and pretending that he would enjoy a drink made some inquiries as to a still which led to a discovery of a rather novel plan by which travelers who are accustomed to it procure their whisky. He was told to climb a certain hill, descend diagonally until he reached a clump of shrubbery. On reaching this, investigation revealed an old hollow stump, inside of which was a large horn with the inscription: "Give the horn a blow and no matter what you want, go off in a straight line and be home in the morning." It is said that the man who follows these instructions will never want for whisky.—Zebulon Journal.

THE SCRUBBY CATTLE OF MADISON: And speaking of stock reminds me that there is over here a breed of long-haired, scrubby-looking cattle, peculiar to Madison county, that are the most docile cows to their looks you ever saw. They are as tough as pine-knots, and when on broom-sticks—but with a little feed, they yield surprising quantities of milk. One of the best known is the scrubby dexter. They are very good for the market, and are a great source of wealth to the people.

Mr. Hartley, a most perfect design in hair work, this plan represents the figure of Mrs. Sentell's great-great-grandmother, standing at the tomb of her husband in the year 1600. The tomb has the inscription: "Affection Weeps, Heaven rejoices."

The carving on the stone and the willow tree that hangs overhead, and also the willows in the background are all complete. It is oval shape, and only about an inch in width by one and a half in length. The work is exceedingly fine, and although it has been three hundred years since, it is as perfect as though done yesterday.—Milledgeville Herald.

THE HORN TUTA'S: W. M. Hartley, who has been the efficient bailiff of our county court for quite a while, knows a great deal about Pike County. He knows some things that it would be better for me to tell you than to tell you. On one of his trips to the mountains of this county the opinion forced itself upon him that there must be a still somewhere in the vicinity and pretending that he would enjoy a drink made some inquiries as to a still which led to a discovery of a rather novel plan by which travelers who are accustomed to it procure their whisky. He was told to climb a certain hill, descend diagonally until he reached a clump of shrubbery. On reaching this, investigation revealed an old hollow stump, inside of which was a large horn with the inscription: "Give the horn a blow and no matter what you want, go off in a straight line and be home in the morning." It is said that the man who follows these instructions will never want for whisky.—Zebulon Journal.

A VISIT TO BURNHAM'S CAVE: I have had a delightful visit to Burnham's cave. In the open woods there is a large "sink," as it is called here, which covers an acre of ground. In one side there is an opening which leads into a large cave which is divided off into rooms. The Indians knew of its existence, and often kindled their camp fires in the largest room, and perhaps their dance around the opening.

This is a pathetic story, the threads of which I may some time try to gather up, connected with Burnham's cave. When the flat had gone forth that the Indians must leave the hunting grounds of their fathers and go to the far west, and they saw that they could offer no resistance to their white foes, a little handful made Burnham's cave their hiding place. There they stored away what little they possessed. The Indians who recently died in Mexico, were abandoned, and none could be killed with the silent arrow. But I will wait until—tell me all about it, for like all other girls, I have my share of curiosity, inherited from old Mother Earth. I suppose, and I'll find out—Hinesville Gazette.

TOO SHARP FOR THAT: Some years ago, before Clark Howell moved to Texas, he was taking a strong stand for one of the candidates for a county office. When election day came on, Clark and a man named Bill Jones (we will call him that, but that was not his name), went to the election together. On the way Clark asked Bill to vote for his candidate. Bill agreed to do it, and Clark stopped and made out a ticket and gave it to him and he put it in his vest pocket. Just before reaching the polls, Clark said:

"Bill, you can't let any one fool you out of that ticket."

Bill's old men were no danger, as he was too sharp for that.

Clark and Bill bathed and remained at the precinct until late in the evening, when they returned home together. On the road Clark said:

"Bill, you didn't let any of them fool you out of that ticket."

Bill put his hand in his vest pocket and pulled out the ticket Clark had given him, saying as he did so:

"Now, Bill, I didn't. I was to sharp for them. Here it is, I've got it back. You told me not to let them fool me out of it, and I didn't."—Milton Democrat.

IS HE DEAD OR NOT? Albany, Ga., February 9.—[Special.]—Henry Vason, while dove hunting, accidentally shot June Richardson, a colored boy. One shot entered his forehead, another the muscle of his right eye.

## A HARD-HEARTED WRETCH

Who is Now on Trial in Douglas for the Murder of His Wife.

DOUGLASSVILLE, Ga., February 9.—[Special.] The trial of Ricks, the wife murderer, has been continued until the fourth Monday in this month, on account of the sickness of Ricks. The evidence yesterday showed that screams were heard in Ricks's house. A party went at once to learn the cause, and he found Mrs. Ricks lying on a bed, and as he stepped into her head rolled between two pillows, but she was still alive. When Ricks was asked what was the matter with his wife, he replied, "Nothing, except some of her devilmint." A messenger went at once for a physician, while the woman was still alive, but when the physician came she was dead. Ricks is perfectly indifferent to the proceedings and to his fate. Many stories are told of his hard-heartedness. Among them, that he cursed his mother, while she was dying.

## CAUSED BY A CIGARETTE.

The Barlow Block in America—Damage by Fire.

AMERICUS, Ga., February 9.—[Special.]—A fire broke out at 12 o'clock last night, in the dry goods and furnishing store of Mack Bros., in the Bartow block, this city. The fire had gained considerable headway before being discovered, and the flames were leaping fiercely through the ceiling when the department arrived upon the scene. Two streams were turned upon the fire, and after a half hour's hard work, it was extinguished. Messrs. Mack had fifteen thousand dollars insurance upon the stock, which will more than cover the loss by fire, damage by water, which will exceed five thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have resulted from a lighted cigar or cigarette, thrown upon the floor by some one of the employees upon leaving for the night.

## AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

How the Ex Treasurer Desires to Settle His Indebtedness.

MACON, Ga., February 9.—[Special.]—It is reported that ex-City Treasurer O. F. Adams has instructed to Messrs. George B. Turpin, E. H. Brown and R. Rogers a proposition to settle the money he is in debt to the city of Macon for settlement of his indebtedness of eighteen thousand dollars to the city. He carries insurance policies on his life of twenty-three thousand dollars and these he proposes to give over to the city, and obligates to pay the yearly premium of the same, if the city stops its suit against his bondsmen.

WAXCROSS, Ga., February 9.—[Special.]—Greensboro Goes Into Darkness Through Black Votes.

GREENSBORO, Ga., February 9.—[Special.]—The election today went against the issuing of bonds for school purposes, by a good majority. The negroes voted almost solidly against bonds.

Under the act an election can be held every thirty days.

There is some talk among the whites now of raising money sufficient to build a school house for the whites alone by private subscriptions.

WAYCROSS, Ga., February 9.—[Special.]—Waycross, the young progressive queen city of the wire grass, is still abreast the times. At an election held today the amended public school system was overwhelmingly adopted, the vote standing 242 for and only 4 against in a total registered vote of 317. The continued prosperity and up-building of our young city is now assured.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

Committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for this auspicious occasion, and the following is the programme so far as announced. Other features will be added:

Early in June the time appointed for Mr. Grady's visit Elbert county will be given to all of them to present the disposal of the committee, and interested in Mr. Grady's visit given a reception which would credit to our county and show him the love and esteem in which he is held by the people of eastern Georgia.

## JOE LEE IS DEAD.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE CHINESE TRAGEDY IN ROME.

A Chin Expected to Die—Four Negroes in Jail Charged with the Crime—The Evidence Against Them.

ROME, Ga., February 9.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement has existed today over the affair growing out of the assault on the Chinamen Tuesday night. When, early this morning, it was announced that JOE LEE WAS DEAD,

there was a general feeling of sincere regret, and a determination to bring the murderers to justice. A coroner's jury was at once empannelled, and the evidence was substantially the same that has already been published in THE CONSTITUTION. A Chin is not getting along as well as it was hoped he would, but it is still believed that he will recover. Dunc Gwaltney and Amos Champion were taken before him today and

IDENTIFIED AS THE MEN

## FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

An "Ad" From a Distance.  
Truth Travels. Truth Attracts.

We copy a note from the Michigan Artisan of January: "Many local dealers give the fact that they sell Grand Rapids Furniture great prominence in this advertising matter. The name 'Grand Rapids' seems synonymous for excellence. A recent issue of the Atlanta Constitution contained a very large and truthful advertisement for the leading firm of that city, Andrew J. Miller & Son, from which the following lines are taken."

WE BUY FROM  
Beskey & Gay, Grand  
Rapids.

Phoenix Furniture company,  
Grand Rapids.

Kent Furniture company,  
Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids Chair com-  
pany, Grand Rapids.

Slight Furniture company  
Grand Rapids.

Clark & Hodges Furniture  
company, Grand Rapids.

Stow & Davis, Grand Rap-  
ids and others.

Grand Rapids is a great city  
and a great furniture market,  
and our patrons have had and  
are still having the benefit of it.

Yes, we buy from the best  
and most artistic manufacturers  
in the United States.

We are also manufacturers,  
and hotels, boarding houses,  
etc., can be furnished at factory  
prices, and freight saved.

Good, reliable and artistic  
goods will always get there.

Prices are always the lowest,  
an absolute fact. We save pur-  
chasers 25 per cent by placing  
their orders with us.

Spring carpets, mattings and  
shadings are piling in, and the  
new designs will be found very  
attractive. We are showing  
some elegant patterns in velvet  
Brussels and tapestry. Be sure  
and see our stock before buying  
elsewhere. Andrew J. Miller &  
Son, 42 and 44 Peachtree.

*Is Marriage a Failure?*  
An original correspondence with forty stories  
from nature. Price 15 cents at John M. Miller's,  
Marietta street.

We have a few more  
pairs fine Lambs' wool  
Blankets, extra size,  
that will be closed for  
less than their intrinsic  
value in order to  
save packing during  
the summer. Cham-  
berlin, Johnson & Co.

THE BEE HIVE.  
Great Bankrupt Sale  
commencing Monday  
morning. Entire stock  
to be sold in 30 days.  
The Bee Hive. Eagle-  
ston Bros.

M. RICH & BROS.  
have just opened \$5-  
000 worth of embroidery  
of their own im-  
portation, direct from  
St. Gall, Switzerland.  
They are of new de-  
signs and 25 per cent  
cheaper than we have  
ever seen them.

New goods coming  
in this week in all the  
departments. Cham-  
berlin, Johnson & Co.

Seidenberg & Co.'s  
Best 5c Cigar. C. O.  
Tyner.

THE BEE HIVE.  
Great Bankrupt Sale  
commencing Monday  
morning. Entire stock  
to be sold in 30 days.  
The Bee Hive. Eagle-  
ston Bros.

Seidenberg & Co.'s  
Best 5c Cigar. C. O.  
Tyner.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW HUNT WATER WHEEL, 56 inches diameter. One Leflet mining water wheel, 10 inches diameter. Both new and for sale. Price \$100 each. Call at nearly new Atlas engine, 100 h.p., 20 ft. long, 10 ft. wide. Address T. E. Jones, 21½ East Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

OF THE CELEBRATED GLOBE COTTON planter on sale at reduced price.

This is the last chance to get the best cotton planter

offered to farmers. The experts say that

they are going to be sold at a

price that the farmers could pay; hence the factory

closed down, and they are offered at about half

price. One will last a lifetime, and now is your

only chance to get one. For sale by W. E. Jones &

Son, 24 East Hunter street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MACHINERY.—TO

make room for different stock, we offer to cash

purchases the following lot of machinery at spe-

cially low prices:

1. 18 inch steam fan.

1. 18 inch pump.

1. 18 inch engine.

1. 18 inch vertical engine for shaper.

1. 18 inch vertical engine for planer.

1. 18 inch vertical engine for planer.</



## DIED SUDDENLY.

HON. J. C. TURNIPSEED, OF HAMPTON, DIES LAST EVENING.

## A WELL-KNOWN GEORGIAN GONE.

His body is carried to Swift's, where an inquest is held—The jury find a verdict that he died of heart disease or rupture of a blood vessel.

About half-past six yesterday evening Hon. J. C. Turnipseed, of Hampton, died suddenly in Folson's restaurant on Marietta street.

No friend or acquaintance was with him at the time he was taken ill, but amongst the first to enter the restaurant afterward were two or three gentlemen who knew him. They did all that could be done for him and after he died his body was taken to Swift's by direction of Mr. Wm. Griffin, formerly of Hampton.

The deceased is well known here and in the country around Hampton, where he has for years been a leading physician. About 1872, for one term, he represented Henry county in the legislature.

Courier Avary was notified and ordered an inquest.

The evidence together makes out this account of the sad event:

About ten minutes before six Dr. Turnipseed walked into the restaurant, and after ordering his supper, sat down at one of the tables. He was apparently under the influence of liquor, and while waiting for his supper, sat with both elbows on the table and his face in his hands.

While he was eating his supper Mr. L. Cohen came in and sat down at the same table. They were perfect strangers and there was no conversation between them.

After Dr. Turnipseed had finished his own supper he sat for a while and then began vomiting.

Mr. Folson went out for a policeman and when he came back was told that the sick man was dying. He at once went for Dr. Palmer. In the meantime Dr. Turnipseed had been lifted from his seat by two of the negro waiters and carried into the wash room and laid upon the floor.

When Dr. Palmer found him there it was evident that Mr. Turnipseed was dying. Mr. Folson then went out for Dr. Todd. When Dr. Todd reached the restaurant, about ten minutes after Mr. Turnipseed had been lifted from his seat at the table, the limbs were cold, and it was evident that life was extinct.

Dr. Turnipseed had not spoken a word after he was taken from the table.

The inquest was held at the undertaker's establishment on Loyd street. The jury found a verdict that the deceased had come to his death from heart disease or the rupture of a blood vessel, or some other natural cause or causes.

The news was telegraphed Dr. Turnipseed's family, and his son and brother are expected on the first train this morning.

The deceased was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife, Mrs. Turnipseed, a son and two daughters, all comfortably provided for.

The funeral will take place this afternoon and the body will be interred at Mount Pleasant cemetery, near Hampton.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 381 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.**

NEW YORK, February 9.—The following is the weekly bank statement:

Reserve decrease..... \$ 4,700.00

Bank increase..... 5,180.30

Specie decrease..... 2,388.00

Legal tenders decrease..... 1,411.10

Deposits increase..... 3,816.40

Chances & wages..... 1,000.00

Banks now hold \$14,182.95 in excess of 23 per cent rule.

**THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.**

The railroad commission met yesterday to hear what the Savannah, Florida and Western railway company had to say why the commission should not apply rules of commerce interchangeably.

The following parties were present:

C. P. Goodey, attorney for Brunswick and Western; Geo. E. Haines, general manager; Superintendent; and W. T. A. McMillin, general freight agent Brunswick and Western; S. F. Clegg, attorney for Savannah, Florida and Western; C. D. Owens, traffic manager Savannah, Florida and Western; W. H. Harlan, general freight agent of East Coast Florida and Western.

A affidavits were submitted by the attorneys claiming that the roads were under different management, and therefore not subject to rule one.

The commissioners called upon the road to copy of the contract between the two roads; this not being on hand the board adjourned till next Saturday.

Judge Erwin was too unwell to be present.

**PERSONAL.**

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paint dealer. Paper hanger, house and sign painter.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and room moulding, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

SAM WALKER, 5½ Marietta street, ornaments Gold, Bronze and Composition Moldings. Frames made to order. French Picture Glass. 3m.

DR. W. L. LARSON, skin diseases a specialty. Room 48½ Marietta street. Recently wed.

MRS. J. A. CLARKE has gone to southwest Georgia to visit her father's family and other friends for a few weeks.

MISS NATALIE LITTLE has returned home after most delightful visit to friends in Eatonton.

DR. STAINBACK WILSON, Traders' bank, over Turkish baths, chronic and sexual diseases used speedily.

MR. EUGENE W. MITCHELL, the popular salesman of the Kentucky Lead and Lead company, is home again, and was shaking hands with many friends.

I would respectfully announce my connection with the house of M. Rich & Bros. of this city. I will be identified with the carpet and upholstery department of their extensive business. The knowledge and experience gained by a residence in New York, and a connection of some years with the well known house of Arnold, Constable & Co., will aid me in meeting the demands of the discriminating trade. My address is as follows: I am again in town. I shall be pleased to attend to the wants of my friends in the line of carpets and home decorations. Telephone call No. 418. E. S. Kendrick with M. Rich & Bros.

New goods being opened every day. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

**TYPE WRITING**

And Stenographic Business—All kinds of Work Promptly Executed.

Messrs. Crankshaw & Wilson, who are expert stenographers and typists, have opened an office at 2½ Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

**PRIESTLEY'S CLOTHS**  
In all the new weaves just received. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Grand display this week in New Carpets and Draperies. Full new stock now in. Rugs in all sizes to match. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

## THE MARKET HOUSE.

An Informal Meeting of the Council Committee.

Will the market house be built?

There is a probability that it will, but it depends upon circumstances as to whether this will be brought about at an early day.

Yesterday Mayor Glenn and Councilmen Inman, Middlebrooks and Hirsch, who constitute the Public Works committee, met at the office of Mr. Hugh Inman for an informal discussion of the matter.

There was a good deal of talk, but no new plans were suggested.

Mayor Glenn said: "If we cannot secure a central location at such a cost as we can afford, I am in favor of having two markets; one located at about where John Ryan lives, say, or even across the street, and another at the corner of Whitehall. The other could be placed on the other side, along near Peachtree, as, you see, Whitehall and Peachtree divide the town very nicely."

"I am in favor of having two markets," said Mr. Hirsch, "if we have to cross the railroad. I don't mind a walk a few blocks, however, if we can get a market near the railroad."

"Why not have them near the railroad?" said Mr. Middlebrooks.

"The street car lines and everything center around here, and if we are to have two markets let them both be central markets."

"The only trouble about that is," said Mayor Glenn, "we have got to have two considerable yards for butchers and peddlers, and meat wagons, and so on. For this reason we will have to get out from the center of town to get some amount of ground."

"I move we adjourn," said Mr. Inman, "to meet again Monday and make up a report to the council, and see if we cannot set the thing straight."

This motion was carried, and the committee will meet and prepare a suitable report, recommending such steps as they may agree are proper to be taken to push the business forward.

## A CARD.

We have just received a fresh car load of that finest Regal Patent Flour, the name of all flour, the housewife's delight. If you have a special fancy cake, bread or pie to make and want an extra quality pastry, be sure you come to our store, buy one sack of Regal Patent Flour and you will, after a trial, be compelled to buy more. We will receive two fresh lots of Dove Hand, small, during this week; come early and you will get the size you want. It is a hard matter to get first class flour. We are happy to announce to our friends that we can furnish you with extra fancy quality—the purest, best in the world.

It is a point in our business method that we test, examine everything that we sell before purchase, which, in our judgment, must be the best. We will be pleased to show any and all who call our entire new stock of all kinds of fresh canned goods which have just been received. Just think! Nothing shop worn, all new and fresh. We have fresh Grapes, Fresh Kernels, Oat Meal, A. and C. Cakes, and the large selection of Regal Rice in Atlanta. We will save you twenty percent on all your purchases this coming week; so come over and give us an opportunity to prove our assertions. We will give you twelve pounds of best Granulated sugar for your pains. Remember our fancy Jersey Butter at 35 cents per pound. We guarantee every pound. If it does not suit we will refund your money.

HOYT & THORN,  
90 Whitehall.

Is Marriage a Failure?

The great question that is now agitating the minds of the American people. Illustrated Price 15 cents. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Theatrical and Sporting News.

For the latest and best theatrical and sporting news, read the New York Dramatic News and Sporting Age. For sale at John Miller's, under opera house.

**FUNERAL NOTICE.**

ALSOVER—Died at the residence of Mr. J. P. Northrop, No. 39 Fairlie street, at 12:30 p. m. yesterday, Mrs. William Alsover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Barker, formerly of Atlanta. The remains will be taken to Vermontville, Mich., for interment.

## TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

## CONSUMERS OF TOBACCO

WILL, PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THE

## Rabbit Foot and Three Kings Cigars

Are still in the lead. They are Cigars of a Superior make and when once tried will stand the test. HARRALSON BROS. & CO. are Agents for the following popular Brands of Cigars and Tobacco. Look and see if you don't need some of them in Stock:

## TOBACCO.

R. J. R., 9 in 4.

Maid of Athens, 9 in 5.

Dixie Reynold's Best.

Red Seal, 9 in 4.

Old Fashioned, 9 in 4.

Lucy Hinton, 9 in 4.

Senate Twist.

Star Navy.

Sweet Russell.

B. F. Gravely's five pounds.

Star Navy.

Nickle Plug, 6 in 8, and C.

Blackwell's Durham.

Cigaretts, Snuff and Pipes of all kinds.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER.



## FRANK REVSON,

168 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

Wholesaler Dealer in all Kinds of

## EMPTY BOTTLES.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND RHINE WINE, claret, champagne and beer bottles. Also a full line of whisky, rum, mint julep, and similar flasks. Pays highest price for second-hand bottles in any quantity. Agent for the best rice and lager bottled beer. Correspondence solicited, which will meet my prompt attention.

Feb 7 in in roy & thorn

7p tf

THE BEE HIVE.

Great Bankrupt Sale commencing Monday morning. Entire stock to be sold in 30 days. The Bee Hive. Eagleston Bros.

## CHINA MATTINGS!

A new stock of Mattings embracing many novel effects, and a total change from old colorings. We offer a superb stock of these goods at lowest possible prices. M. Rich & Bros.

Undressed Kid OverGaiters In Tans and Grays for gents and ladies, just received at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co's.

## DRY GOODS, CARPETS, SHOES, ETC.

## John Ryan's Sons

## IMPORTING RETAILERS.

"The system of selling every article at a small profit, but of a thorough reliable quality is the ruling principle of this firm."

## STARTLING BARGAINS

## WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK.

84 doz. Misses Ribbed Hose black and colors, our prices this week only 8c pair.

168 doz. Boys heavy weight ribbed hose, "seamless," black and dark colors, sizes 8 to 9½, only 15c pair, good value at 25c.

105 doz. Men's fine seamless half Hose, extra quality at 15c pair, worth at least 25c pair.

100 doz. steam moulded Corsets at 50c each, worth 85c.

25 different styles of the celebrated R. & G. Corsets, all sizes from 75c up.

Satin Corsets, all sizes, in black, cardinal and blue.

84 pieces double width, medium weight Tricots, all colors at 25c yard. Great value.

97 pieces double width, medium weight Henrietta Cloths, all colors at 20c yard.

49 pieces double width, medium weight Cashmeres, all colors at 25c.

## CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Although the quantities of those goods we sold last week have been enormous, we still have thousands of yards remaining which we will endeavor to close out this week.

The 5 job lots of Hamburg Edgings we have been advertising are attracting the attention of all our lady customers. Remember the prices, 5, 8, 10, 15 and 20c yard. Be sure and secure some before they are all sold.

Additional attractions for the week in

## "EMPIRE AND DIRECTOIRE FLOUNCINGS,"

## 60 INCHES WIDE.

New and elegant patterns in matched sets, in cambric, nain

## GRANT OR LEE?

**LIVELY DEBATE AT THE RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.**

## BIBBS GAINS ON GENERAL GRANT.

Young Men From the Throttle and Caboose, Brake and Bell Line, Discuss in Earnest Fashion the Merits of the Two Most Conspicuous Military Figures of Modern History, and the Judges Give Grant the Glory.

Last evening there was war at the R. R. Y. M. C. A.

For two fateful hours they fought the mimic war.

The champions were Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant, and their followers were heroes in the strife.

In the first squalls of the night noise of gathering squadrons could be heard in the quiet halls of the building, and by the time sentinel stars had set their watch in the sky there was a call to arms, and soon the contending forces were drawn up in battle array in the debating room of the hall.

"THE SWORD OF LEE."

The first trumpet note was sounded by Mr. John Day, who roused the warlike emotions of the camp with a thrilling rendition of that good poem of Luther Ryan's, "The Sword of Lee."

As the closing echoes died away Mr. Boardman sounded the charge with an organ solo with harmonica accompaniment, which made the blood tingle in the veins of all who heard it.

The combat deepened as Mr. R. I. Kelley recited "The True Glory of a Nation," and there was the rhythm of contending legions in the eulogy delivered impromptu by Mr. J. Buzzell, who was called upon for an "initial" recitation, the initial being the "letter G."

"I can think of no greater name that begins that initial," said the speaker, "than that of Mr. Henry W. Grady, the greatest of living Americans. He is, to my mind, the grandest of American citizens, and I am with pride to point to his genius and achievements."

Mr. Powell fired a random shot that went straight to the mark by way of endorsement.

Mr. Buzzell was as laconic as Grant, and sharply observed:

"We know little about them and the best we can do is to judge them by the results of their battles. Take two dogs, or two cocks, set them a fighting, and the best fighter wins."

GRANT GOT THERE.

Mr. J. A. Clegg, in his usual frank manner, and with horse, foot, and dragon, charged front, flank and rear.

The affirmative had been repulsed when Mr. Fred Holland came on the scene, and with a few parting shots the battle closed.

After the judges had retired Mr. Powell lulled the weary battalions to rest with an appropriate piece, "Ashes At the Switch."

On Saturday evening a fine program will be arranged for the entertainment of the members. Mr. Boardman, as critic, is doing a laudable and appreciated work for the forensic element of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association.

Try "Topaz" Blood Pills, and "Topaz" Ointment; great blood and skin remedies. Investigate them.

## THE PIEDMONT FAIR.

The Board Meets and Discusses the \$10,000 of Preferred Stock.

A joint meeting of the shareholders of the Piedmont Exposition company and the stockholders of the Gentlemen's Driving club was held last night in the chamber of commerce building.

Captain J. R. Wylie occupied the chair, and Major Smyth acted as secretary.

Mr. John R. Gramling, of the committee on subscriptions, stated that \$20,000 of the \$40,000 of preferred stock had been secured and that it was with the greatest difficulty that the \$20,000 had been secured.

The truth is," said Mr. Gramling, "everybody seems to think that Atlanta is going to be the exposition city, and we are not to be left out. But we can't have it unless they do."

"That's about true," said Mr. Jack Spalding, "and we are liable to lose the ground if we don't raise the money."

Mr. Joe Thompson thought the money could be secured.

So did Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller felt certain that the \$40,000 could be raised.

Mr. Spalding then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the subscription to the \$10,000 of preferred stock be kept open for one week longer, and that it be so voted that if the additional \$30,000 of said preferred stock be not subscribed in that time the Piedmont Exposition company will be unable to hold an exposition this fall. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday night.

WHEN THE LIVER FAILS TO ACT, and you are bilious, and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills to bring about a healthy action of the Liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.

## ONE OF THE BRAVEST.

The Benefit to be Given the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

The Firemen's Benevolent association is to be given a benefit in the near future.

Atlanta takes a commendable degree of pride in her fire department and this benevolent association is something which goes home to every heart. It is an organization deserving the support of the people and the benefit to be given the association should meet with liberal patronage.

The attraction will be Mr. Charles McCarthy's company in "One of the Bravest." This show is regarded as one of the best on the road. It is a nothing on the blood and thunder order, but is a pretty melodrama, containing a touching love story. There is a fire scene exhibiting the famous pumper ladder system and the methods of the brave firemen who risk their lives in saving those others.

The show is presenting it is headed by Mr. Charles McCarthy, an actor of known skill and includes many excellent specialty people who are seen to good advantage. The company comes highly recommended, and the show will doubtless be well worth seeing.

Chief Joyce and his men will commence selling tickets today. There is no extra charge for the first tickets, they being exchangeable at Miller's for reserved seats. The Atlanta firemen receive a per centage of all seats sold in advance of the day of the show and the sale should be a most liberal one.

If a gout catches cold by kissing a lady's blouse, cure him with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

## Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, a short time for a full recovery from D. C. FEER & CO., Syringes. "Having been a sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to certify that Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

If you want an evening of refined entertainment and lots of fun, see Dr. Potis' lecture on love, courtship and marriage at Concordia hall next Wednesday night at 8.

## FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

## "No Protest."

Tear Your Hair Before Reading.

**Abbott.**—The week of grand opera just ceased recalls to the mind of the reporter the anecdote of the "Abbott Kiss," which so freely went the rounds of the press a few years ago, and which seems to have been lost sight of by the recent "hubub" over devotional exercises.

Atlanta has a policeman by the name of Abbott, and, although he is no relation to the prima donna, is said to be somewhat of a singer himself, when out in the middle of a thousand acre lot alone.

**Must Have an Exposition.**—Business man said yesterday: "Yes, sir, you just bet we must have an exposition this fall; we need it in our business, and can't afford to let it go." "What do you mean?" "Two Christmas" and a Fourth of July. You just tell Mr. Grady to go ahead; I didn't give nothing before, but I'm going to give \$2,000 to help out this one."

**The H. P. Post.**—Since Judge Van Eps has said "There is no alternative, the pistol toter must go changeably" many young men may be seen with a watch chain leading from the hip-pocket. This is an indication that they have thrown their guns away and have bought a watch at one dollar a week of Blue, the only installment jeweler in Atlanta. This is very commendable, and Mr. Blue says any young man who desires to buy a watch of him at a dollar a week, and who has no "hip-pocket," can do so, and the "hip-pocket" will be thrown in.

**No More.**—We had several other little things to relate, but space at 10cts. per line forbids.

Of the Grand Republic Cigar much has been said, for they were first introduced by our Fred. But queen of Sheba like, the half has not been told. Smoke them once and you will find them good as gold. Sold by all reliable dealers.

## Coming to Atlanta.

Six doctors of the great English staff of physicians and surgeons will arrive at the Markham house, Atlanta, on the 10th of February. All who visit them before the 10th of February will receive services for the first three months free of charge. The only favor they ask is a recommendation from those whom they cure. The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted. This syndicate of physicians and surgeons treat every variety of disease and deformity, but will in no instance accept a doubtful case; therefore, invalids will please not take offense if they are rejected as incurable. If they believe your disease is beyond all hope, they will frankly tell you so; also caution you against spending more money for unnecessary medicine and appliances. The amount of candor and honor manifested by these English gentlemen toward their patients have secured for them an unparalleled success in every city they have visited. They have had a vast experience, both on land and sea, also in the following cities, viz.: London, Liverpool, Paris, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Vienna, Hamburg, St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

The following are the number of cases they have accepted as curable and rejected as incurable:

Accepted Accepted  
as as  
Curable. Incurable.

New York.....	\$8,565	11,000
Pennsylvania.....	7,572	7,540
Ohio.....	4,783	4,690
Louisiana.....	4,073	3,500
Missouri.....	1,965	1,570
Illinois.....	2,213	2,456
Massachusetts.....	5,088	4,954
Maryland.....	3,265	3,480
District of Columbia.....	1,000	800

Those desiring to visit the doctors are particularly requested not to have more than one friend accompany them, as the office is crowded from morning till night. Remember dates and go early.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Sundays, 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

Off in the still night one's slumber's chain would bind me, I would get up and smoke a Grand Republic Cigar and Bufo. Sold by all reliable dealers.

If you want to know who, when and how to count hear Mrs. Dr. Potis' lecture at Concordia hall next Wednesday night at 8.

## Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route.

Are now running low rate round trip excursions alternate weeks to California and all Pacific coast points. They offer choice of routes, and tourists can go via the northern route, the Colorado short line and return via the popular southern route through Arizona and New Mexico, or vice versa. Round trip excursions are also being run to the city of Mexico via the Iron Mountain route, at only \$77 from St. Louis, and \$69.00 from Memphis. This is the lowest round trip rate ever made to that port. For further information, address A. A. Gallagher, S. P. A. Missouri Pacific railway, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Girls, if you want to know how to select a good husband, hear Mrs. Dr. Potis' lecture on love, courtship and marriage at Concordia hall next Wednesday night at 8.

## Opening of Providence Infirmary.

The undersigned executive committee charged with the administration of the Providence infirmary, located at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, announce that it is now open for reception of patients, being fitted up in all respects as a first class private hospital.

The building has been completely remodeled and entirely refurbished, the outfit of the apartments being tasteful and elegant, and competent nurses attend to all wants of the sick. Every variety of cases not contagious or insanitary receives appropriate treatment in the surgical, medical, gynaecological and obstetrical departments under the care of a professional staff, composed of Drs. T. S. Powell, W. D. Bizzell, A. G. Hobbs and W. S. Elkins, together with the undersigned. One of this staff will be in daily attendance at the infirmary to meet all the requirements of the sick.

Communications may be addressed to any member of the staff, or to the Providence infirmary direct.

G. Roy, M. D.,  
J. McF. Gaston, M. D.,  
Wm. Perrin Nicolson, M. D.,  
Executive Committee.  
Atlanta, Ga., January 20th, 1889.

Don't let everybody know what you intend doing, or what your plans are for the future, but smoke Grand Republic Cigars and Bufo. Sold by all reliable dealers.

He Has Made Change.

Edie H. is a great bartender, one of the best in the south.

Just now he is to be found at J. L. Wood's place, the Kimball. Mr. Wood has leased the large room under the Kimball, corner Pryor and Wall street and is fixing it up in a nobby style. The room is now given over to the finest in the city, while the bar to be frequented by the best brands of whisky, beer, wines, tobacco and cigars. Dr. Sawyer will tell you things that will improve all your life, whether you are young or old. Hear his lecture to men only at Concordia hall Tuesday night at 8.

Chief Joyce and his men will commence selling tickets today. There is no extra charge for the first tickets, they being exchangeable at Miller's for reserved seats.

The Atlanta firemen receive a per centage of all seats sold in advance of the day of the show and the sale should be a most liberal one.

If a gout catches cold by kissing a lady's blouse, cure him with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Benefit to be Given the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

The Firemen's Benevolent association is to be given a benefit in the near future.

Atlanta takes a commendable degree of pride in her fire department and this benevolent association is something which goes home to every heart. It is an organization deserving the support of the people and the benefit to be given the association should meet with liberal patronage.

The attraction will be Mr. Charles McCarthy's company in "One of the Bravest." This show is regarded as one of the best on the road. It is a nothing on the blood and thunder order, but is a pretty melodrama, containing a touching love story. There is a fire scene exhibiting the famous pumper ladder system and the methods of the brave firemen who risk their lives in saving those others.

The show is presenting it is headed by Mr. Charles McCarthy, an actor of known skill and includes many excellent specialty people who are seen to good advantage. The company comes highly recommended, and the show will doubtless be well worth seeing.

Chief Joyce and his men will commence selling tickets today. There is no extra charge for the first tickets, they being exchangeable at Miller's for reserved seats.

The Atlanta firemen receive a per centage of all seats sold in advance of the day of the show and the sale should be a most liberal one.

If a gout catches cold by kissing a lady's blouse, cure him with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Benefit to be Given the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

The Firemen's Benevolent association is to be given a benefit in the near future.

Atlanta takes a commendable degree of pride in her fire department and this benevolent association is something which goes home to every heart. It is an organization deserving the support of the people and the benefit to be given the association should meet with liberal patronage.

The attraction will be Mr. Charles McCarthy's company in "One of the Bravest." This show is regarded as one of the best on the road. It is a nothing on the blood and thunder order, but is a pretty melodrama, containing a touching love story. There is a fire scene exhibiting the famous pumper ladder system and the methods of the brave firemen who risk their lives in saving those others.

The show is presenting it is headed by Mr. Charles McCarthy, an actor of known skill and includes many excellent specialty people who are seen to good advantage. The company comes highly recommended, and the show will doubtless be well worth seeing.

Chief Joyce and his men will commence selling tickets today. There is no extra charge for the first tickets, they being exchangeable at Miller's for reserved seats.

The Atlanta firemen receive a per centage of all seats sold in advance of the day of the show and the sale should be a most liberal one.

If a gout catches cold by kissing a lady's blouse, cure him with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Benefit to be Given the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

The Firemen's Benevolent association is to be given a benefit in the near future.

Atlanta takes a commendable degree of pride in her fire department and this benevolent association is something which goes home to every heart. It is an organization deserving the support of the people and the benefit to be given the association should meet with liberal patronage.

The attraction will be Mr. Charles McCarthy's company in "One of the Bravest." This show is regarded as one of the best on the road. It is a nothing on the blood and thunder order, but is a pretty melodrama, containing a touching love story. There is a fire scene exhibiting the famous pumper ladder system and the methods of the brave firemen who risk their lives in saving those others.

The show is presenting it is headed by Mr. Charles McCarthy, an actor of known skill and includes many excellent specialty people who are seen to good advantage. The company comes highly recommended, and the show will doubtless be well worth seeing.

Chief Joyce and his men will commence selling tickets today. There is no extra charge for the first tickets

## IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

## THE PAST WEEK OF OPERA.

Society Has Been to the Opera During the Past Week, and There is But Little Else to Chronicle —Points About People Who are Well Known

The week of music ended last evening with "The Mikado." A gala week it was to all lovers of art and one that enshrined the memory of Emma Abbott and her troupe in the hearts of all Atlanta people.

A little woman who asked with trembling lips and tearful eyes, "How and I live and what for?" is answered by a world of grateful, entranced listeners. "For the glorious and pure pleasure you have given and can give to humanity, for the uplifting of souls to God on the wings of your immortal song"—for it is immortal, since sound cannot die, and the fancy comes that there is a transmigration of sound like the Hindu's idea of a transmigration.

It seemed, as one heard the sweet Diva pour forth her rippling notes, that in her harmonies were condensed the thrills of an hundred birds and brooks, the sighings of the summer winds, the love notes of mothers and maidens—all sweet and tender sounds our ears had ever heard. The land has been made better and brighter for her coming. Women forgot their rivalries, men their debts and cares. They were steeped in hailing waves of sound as hopefully and delightfully as was David Copperfield in love for Dora, and so sweet were such waters that drowning in them would have been a blissful death.

That Atlanta can support a week of fine opera is something of which all her people should be proud; and Emma Abbott's grand triumph gives a promise of many more such weeks in winters to come. When she returns she will find us ready to kneel at her shrine and call her "queen," and may it lighten her sorrow to know the world is nearer heaven because of her beautiful gift of song.

Miss Mary Lou Pope, an attractive and lovely young lady of Atlanta, Ga., arrived last Wednesday on a visit to Miss Jessie Stephens, 23 East Cain street.

Miss Norwell, who has been the guest of Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Bacon, has returned to her home in Virginia. Miss Norwell was a rarely attractive young lady, with a grace of manner, an original and brilliant style in conversation that interested and charmed all who met her.

Mrs. M. Bacon, of Albany, Ga., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. C. Bacon, on Peachtree street.

Mr. John Berry, who has been spending some weeks in New York, was warmly welcomed back yesterday by his many friends on his return to the city.

Invitations will be out tomorrow for the St. Valentine hop of the Dixie club, which is to be given at the Kimball Hotel. The dressy evening will be a social affair goes without saying, and an effort will be made to try and equal the elegant entertainment given to the club by Captain and Mrs. W. D. Grant during the Christmas holidays.

This is something of a new departure for the Dixie club, the E. T. club, of which the Dixie is the reorganization, having held all its entertainments at private residences, and this being the first of the new series, no efforts will be spared by the young gentlemen in charge to make it as pleasant as possible.

Mrs. G. J. Foreacre and Miss Foreacre are visiting Mrs. A. P. Briontey, nee Miss Ella Foreacre, at Blackshear, Ga. They will take in the Sub-tropical Exposition in Florida before their return.

No dancing seen in a ballet could excel that of some of the little girls who dance fancy dances at Miss Grace McClellan's dancing class every Saturday afternoon. Some afternoons ago she had a little solo, and the dancing of her pupils was simply charming.

Little Alonzo White danced the Cachucha beautifully. She wore a pretty gown of blue and white and was graceful in every movement. Gipsy Morris and Julia Manning then danced the Highland fling in perfect time and with charming spirit and grace, and little Janet Bain gave the flower dance.

It was the first time this fancy dance was seen in Atlanta and it seems as if made for the graceful little child who danced it so beautifully, she herself in a pretty blue and white gown. Her ribbons and flowers looking like a buttercup blossom by a summer breeze. Her hair was as yellow as the basket of buttercups she carried in her hands and scattered upon the floor as she danced, and never did a lovelier poem move more perfectly to rhyme.

Mr. Frank Eddieleman has returned from a pleasant trip to New Orleans and other western cities.

Mr. George M. Carr, of Anniston, is in the city for a few days.

M. D. M. Andrews, a prominent young civil engineer of Alabama, is in the city at the Kimball.

Mr. Howell Glenn is in the city for a few days.

Mr. Russell Hogue and Mr. Gabriel Palmer came up from Oxford last evening to see Emma Abbott.

Dr. Armstrong's Gothic class is the talk and the delight of all who joined it. Those who have heard his fine lectures upon many subjects, declare this to be his happiest theme and one upon which he is eloquently instructive.

Mr. J. Nephew King, one of Rome's most successful young cotton merchants is in the city at the Kimball.

Governor McDaniel and family are at the Kimball.

A pleasant dinner party was given last evening by Mr. Charles M. Hughes to a number of his friends. The refreshments included all the delicacies of the season, and the affair was a decided success. There were present Messrs. Fred Schaeffer, Tom C. Miller, Arthur Turner, Dr. Palmer, A. V. Davis, George G. Bradley, Jean Walker, Andrew Anderson, Will G. Carr, W. T. Holt, Charles M. Hughes, etc.

Miss Claude Bruce, a most estimable young lady from Lithuania, is visiting Mrs. J. C. Shadoff, at 39 N. Pryor street.

## NOTHING IN IT.

The Story of the Negro Girl Proves to Be a Fallacy.

There can be nothing in the story told by the negro girl who connected Horse Britt with the Hayes story.

Mr. J. J. Thompson has been to see the gentleman who was previously quoted as saying that he had seen Horse Britt in Atlanta and shaken hands with him within the past two months.

That gentleman now says positively that he has not seen Horse Britt here since the Hayes tragedy and that in saying Britt had been here within the last two months he did not mean to convey the idea that Britt had been here since the tragedy.

This was said yesterday in the presence of Mr. Thompson and a representative of The Constitution.

This withdraws the only prop of the negro girl's story about Horse Britt.

## Obituary.

At the monthly meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, held on the 5th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

"A man in his infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our late Brother Arthur Lockhart.

Resolved, By his death that this society has lost one of its oldest and staunch members in good standing.

Resolved, That this society extend to the family of the deceased every sympathy for the loss of one who we know well, a kind and honest man, and that a blank page be left on the minutes in reference to his memory; it is further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in The Atlanta Constitution; and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

S. T. GRADY,  
THOMAS NUNAN,  
HENRY KARWISCH,  
Committee.

## BRIC-A-BRAC.

Mr. Flager's \$10,000,000 Resort at St. Aug-

ustine—A Cabin Clubhouse.

Curious stories come from Ponce de Leon hotel in St. Augustine. Mr. Flager's expen-

diture there now amounts to nearly \$4,000,000.

Early in January there were only twelve

guests in the hotel. At the same time two

bands were engaged by the hotel. One was a

Spanish band that played during the dinner

hour on mandolins and sang quaint Spanish

songs. The other was a famous New York

band which played in the courts and at the

morning and evening concerts. Mr. Seavey,

the manager of the hotel, wrote Mr. Flager

and suggested, as there were only twelve

guests in the hotel, he dispense with one

of the bands. Mr. Flager wrote back that

he didn't want any suggestions from Mr. Seavey as to how expenses could be decreased, but if he had anything to say as to how the attract-

iveness of the hotel could be increased he

would be glad to hear from him.

Mr. Flager does not seem discouraged. He

has just bought the railroads running from St.

Augustine to Palatka and from St. August-

ine to Jacksonville. Last Sunday he changed

both of those broad gauge roads and short-

ened the schedule more than half. He is go-

ing to build a bridge over the St. Johns river,

so that the vestibule trains can run into St.

Augustine from New York without transfer.

He is building an openhouse in St. August-

ine to cost \$300,000, a magnificent church

and a union depot that will cost about \$200,-

000. This depot he will surround with a

superb park. He is paving every street run-

ning to the hotel with asphalt at his own ex-

pense. In short, he is determined to make St.

Augustine the grandest pleasure resort on

earth. His Russian bears in the Alcazar cost

\$300,000, and are luxurios beyond descrip-

tion. I hear he says he will spend \$10,000,000

before he has completed his pleasure plant to

meet his ideas.

Travel to Florida has not been good. Many of

the Jacksonville hotels have not been opened

at all. In Thomasville there are better crowds.

The Florida people are hopeful and think the

late Lent and the open winter has simply delay-

ed the crowds, and they look for immense

February and March business.

The woman was placed in Black Maria and

carried to the station house. Dr. W. C. Gold-

ring, a policeman, a strong man, which had

the desired effect of removing at least a portion

of the drug from the stomach.

In the pocket of the dress was found a small bottle in red wrapping paper and labeled, "One-eighth ounce sulphate of mor-

phine."

This had not been opened.

A pocketbook was also found, containing

something over \$12.

About nine o'clock the lady began growing

better.

"When did you take it?" she was asked.

"Four o'clock," she said.

"Why did you take it?"

"Four o'clock."

"When did you take it?"

"Four o'clock."

The case is a rather mysterious one and the

police are investigating it. The fact that only

one bottle of morphine was found on her per-

son, and that bottle unopened, argues against

the supposition that she had taken the drug

intentionally.

The negative theory is strengthened by the

suspicious actions of the negro hackman.

The lady waited for no pay but on the other

hand he was anxious to get away as quickly as

possible.

The hackman's name could not be ascer-

tained by the police last night.

At last accounts the lady was improving

steadily and thought to be out of danger.

She had made no statement in explanation of

of the circumstances that led to her taking

the drug, and that are now under investigation.

Who is he?" asked Jake Emmel. "Is it Mayor

Cromley?"

"I reckon not," was the response of the preserver of the peace. "I don't know who he is—only he's a little, short, chunky man."

That copper had better keep out of the sight

of the gentleman whom he so irreverently dis-

respects. It was Mayor Glenn who wanted "Cap."

His Honor insists that all of the doors opening from

the opera house into the different exits be kept open

for four weeks and still made no money."

They have done considerable more than

usual to get that the same compensation for the

shorter time and that has plenty of vegetable

matter in the soil. They have found out by sad

experience that it does not pay to use commercial

potash for two years in succession, for in

fact it only pays off after about four years,

and then on land with plenty of vegetable

matter in the soil.

They have done considerably more than

usual to get that the same compensation for the

shorter time and that has plenty of vegetable

matter in the soil. They have found out by sad

experience that it does not pay to use commercial

potash for two years in succession, for in



## THOMSON-HOUSTON

SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.



DR. W. J. TUCKER

Treats Successfully All Chronic Diseases.

Its General Southern Office in this City, and the Work it has Done and Promises to Do.

When a person considers the developments in the electric world, and those that are being daily consummated, he will readily come to the conclusion that this is an age noted for its quick perception, hurried thought and running wisdom. The forces that run our machinery today are not the forces that will run it tomorrow.

Those who have done so much in the way of electrical development in this country and who are largely interested in it are the managers of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Boston. This company is the largest of its kind in the world. Its plant has been increased and remodeled three times within the last six years, which fact is evidence of the progressive ideas entertained by that people. This company manufactures all kinds of electrical apparatus, such as dynamos for arc and incandescent lighting, stationery and railroad motors and supplies. It is one of the finest companies in the world, being prepared to furnish customers with systems of both arc and incandescent lighting, as well as motors for the electrical transmission of power.

The Thomson-Houston Electric company conducts strictly a manufacturing business and furnishes the best and approved system of appliances.

About a year ago a southern office was established in this city. So prosperous has the company been that it was deemed necessary to seek other and larger quarters. This Mr. Palmer, the southern manager, found at corner Wall and Loyd streets. Mr. Palmer has had the building remodeled and very handsome offices put in it. Every convenience for dispensing business has been planned for and successfully provided.

In conjunction with this office are the offices of the Georgia Electric Light Company. This company since it adopted the Thomson-Houston system has made the most rapid progress and is giving entire satisfaction. It is now prepared to furnish power sufficient to run machinery of various kinds. This fact should be carefully considered by printing offices and other businesses where power is needed, and especially by such as desire to economize in space. It is a safe, easy and perfect way by which machinery can be run without the noise and trouble of an engine and boiler.

The Thomson-Houston Electric company has the contract for furnishing the electrical apparatus for the Edgewood Street Railroad. Mr. Joel Hurt, the president of the East Atlanta Land Company, went north twice and investigated the merits of the apparatus of the best companies, yet after all, decided to adopt the Thomson-Houston system. This will be the first electric street railway in Atlanta and no doubt will be one of the best equipped in the country.

Mr. H. E. W. Palmer is their southern business manager. With his skill and push the Thomson-Houston system of electricity will be well taken care of in the south. The engineering for the company is done by a practical man. Any one wishing plants for factories, mills, shops or small towns, will do well to confer with Mr. Palmer. The power department is full and such material as may be required to either construct or repair a plant can be furnished on application.

## CRICTON'S SCHOOLS.

An Interesting Lecture by Professor Spear on the Science of Accounts.

Fridays evenings at 8 o'clock, in the room of Crichton's business college, Professor Spear, who superintends the bookkeeping department, delivered a most interesting lecture on the science of accounts. All the students of the college were in attendance, as well as several young business men who came to listen to the lecture. Professor Spear is one of the finest accountants in the country, and his skill and knowledge, in addition to that of Professor Crichton's well-known ability, gives this business college a high position.

Professor Crichton has arranged to give a lecture every Friday afternoon. Either he or some other member of the faculty will lecture.

This feature of the college is a good one. It will greatly interest those who are studying the science of accounts. It shows, too, that this school does everything possible to furnish its students with the best facilities for obtaining a thorough business education—an education that is so much needed now-a-days. This school embraces three departments, shorthand, type-writing and bookkeeping. If you need such an education, write to Professor Crichton, Atlanta, Ga., and get catalogue.

## Carpets and Upholstery.

We wish to announce our readiness to meet the spring trade in carpets and upholstery goods.

In the extent and fashion of our present stock, we have taken a step in advance of any former.

Our department has been stocked on a broad scale, and in the general tone and magnitude of our house furnishing goods we recognize no competition. Our facilities for handling large orders and executing fine work, both in carpet and curtain contracts, is unequalled in this state, and our reputation for dealing in standard goods is thoroughly established. We invite an early inspection of our varied lines, and promise every advantage in price. — M. RICH & BROS., 54 and 55 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. did you bring mama Tyner's Neuralgia Pills? Hurry back and get them. Every body says they will cure her.

**WOOL UNDERWEAR**

To be sold this week to reduce stock. For fine Lambs' wool Suits see and price this week at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

**THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS.**

At the Ninth International Medical Congress, Dr. A. L. Tolbold, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, powder, the chronic constipation, hypochromic disease of the liver, rheumatism, adhesions, distastes, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or spleen, children with miasmas, gout, rheumatism of the joints, gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment four weeks.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is an excellent Aperient Laxative and Diuretic. It clears the complexion, purges the blood. It easily removes plasters to the skin, and is a great aid in action. The genuine product of the Carlsbad Springs is exported in round bottles. Each bottle contains a light blue paper carton, and has the signature "Eisner & Mendelson Co.", sole agents, 6 Barclay street, on every bottle. One bottle mailed for one dollar. Dr. Tolbold's lectures mailed free upon application.

**Seidenberg & Co.'s**  
Best 5c Cigar. C. O. Tyner.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortals be made proud when you can buy a Grand Republic Cigars for 5 cents and 4 Buffalos for 10 cents. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Notice  
All ladies interested in the Hebrew Orphan asylum are earnestly requested to attend an important meeting of the sewing society, to be held in Concordia hall, Monday 11th inst., at 2:30 p.m.

## JEWELRY.

**STILSON,**  
JEWELER,  
55 WHITEHALL ST.  
Reliable Goods,  
Fair Dealing.  
Bottom Prices.

**CANDY**

All the New Novelties manufactured daily at Nunnally's, 36 Whitehall street.

## WEDDING PRESENTS.

See Our Elegant Stock  
OF  
Artists, and Remarque Proof Etchings

Before buying your presents of any kind. We have a fine assortment of the best published.

◀Picture Frames Made to Order▶

Mrs. Dr. Potts' lecture on love is as good as an hour with Mark Twain. Boston Herald. Concordia hall next Wednesday night at 8.

## IN NEW QUARTERS.

**The F. W. Hart Sash and Door Company**  
Now occupy the Ground Floor of the Y. M. C. B.

The F. W. Hart Sash & Door company is rapidly forging its way to the front. It is growing. That fact is evidenced by its retiring from its old place on Decatur street to the first floor of the Young Men's Library building. Their former salesroom had become too small, and larger quarters had to be sought. Their new office and salesrooms are the best located, the most convenient and altogether the finest in Atlanta. Plenty of room and light to show goods.

Too much cannot be said relative to the convenience of the salesroom. There is a separate department for every style of sash and blind. Then the apartment for doors is just such an one as a real first-class sash house should have. There are over one hundred and twenty-five racks into which may be placed from six to twenty doors each, thus facilitating the ease of showing and handling them.

Greater reduction. We are determined to sell Fish cheaper than anybody. Red Snapper, retail, 6c per pound. Mullet, 5c. Other Fish in proportion. Oysters cheap.

**E. F. DONEHOO & CO.**

No. 9, East Alabama street  
7p. un fol

**A. ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R. CO.**

Time table No. 18. Taking effect Sunday, February 10th, 1889.

Leave Atlanta..... 3 45 p.m.  
" and F. yard..... 4 01 p.m.  
" Williamson..... 5 00 p.m. 11 20 a.m.  
" Zebulon..... 5 16 p.m. 11 52 a.m.  
Arrive Fort Valley..... 6 28 p.m. 2 15 p.m.  
Leave Fort Valley..... 7 00 p.m. 15 15 a.m.  
Leave Fort Valley..... 8 00 p.m. 8 00 p.m.  
" Culoden..... 9 15 a.m. 10 00 p.m.  
" Zebulon..... 10 26 a.m. 6 00 a.m.  
Arrive at A. and F. yard..... 12 45 p.m. 6 29 a.m.  
" Atlanta..... 1 00 p.m.

2:45 a.m. train starts from A. & F. yard. Passengers for this train take Pryor street dummy line daily. ▶daily except Sunday. T. O. TROY, General Sup't. ▶

**Notice of Dissolution.**

THE FIRM OF THOMAS & JETER IS THIS DAY DISMISSED BY MEMBERSHIP. L. P. Thomas retiring from the firm. Either one or more of the members of the old firm is authorized to collect all debts due them and they also assume the liabilities.

W. L. JETER,  
L. P. THOMAS.

THE FIRM OF THOMAS & JETER WILL BE succeeded by Jeter, Malone & Camp, composed of W. L. Jeter, C. W. Malone and R. T. Camp. The new firm asks the patronage that the public has so generously given Messrs. Thomas & Jeter.

W. L. JETER,  
C. W. MALONE,  
R. T. CAMP.

**GRAND RAFFLE.**



\$1,000 bill, benefit Confederate Veterans' association. Grand raffle February 14th. Tickets on sale at \$1.00 each at the following places:

Jacobs's drug store, Stoney, Gregory & Co.'s drug store, John M. Miller's book store, W. B. Burk's old book store, Hotel Weinmeister, Bluthenthal & Bickart (B & B.), Kimball house cigar stand, Markham house cigar stand, H. C. Hamilton, Custom house, Big Bonanza, August Fleisch, Gate City Bank saloon, W. C. Boggan, Thornton & Grubbs's book store, Benjamin & Cronheim's drug store, Bratton's drug store, Avary's drug store, Captain A. C. Sneed, at Black's shoe store, and at the office of Amos Fox, No. 12 West Alabama street, Hollis & McMahon, Palmer's Drug Store.

There have also been scores of children in the institution who generally improve rapidly (without the benefits of medical care) were educated by diet, cathartics and other foul practices. Every one of those children have taken S. S. S. and all have been signally benefited by it. All have been cured who have taken enough of it. We have also two inmates of the home, subjects of painful recurring attacks of erysipelas. Neither one improved under the treatment usual for the disease. When all other medicines was discarded and they took S. S. S. in this case was quick and permanent, for they have been well for five years and there has been no return of the disease. I could tell much more of the remarkable cures of blood diseases by S. S. S. for I have seen it used and know its value.

L. B. PAYNE.

"Men don't know how to court, and the girls are deceived," Mrs. Dr. Potts. Hear her lecture on love at Concordia hall next Wednesday night at 8.

**THE ORPHANS' HOME.**

Rev. L. B. PAYNE, Agent and Trustee of the Orphans' Home at Macon, Ga., Writes

a Letter Dated February 5th, 1889.

"I have been using Swift Specific with the children of the orphans' home under my charge, with the best results. I began its use between nine and ten years ago, and have seen many remarkable results. Quite a number of the children had constitutional blood diseases resulting from the sins of the parents, and every one of these children were cured of the horrid taint by the use of S. S. S.

There have also been scores of children in the institution who generally improve rapidly (without the benefits of medical care) were educated by diet, cathartics and other foul practices. Every one of those children have taken S. S. S. and all have been signally benefited by it. All have been cured who have taken enough of it. We have also two inmates of the home, subjects of painful recurring attacks of erysipelas. Neither one improved under the treatment usual for the disease. When all other medicines was discarded and they took S. S. S. in this case was quick and permanent, for they have been well for five years and there has been no return of the disease. I could tell much more of the remarkable cures of blood diseases by S. S. S. for I have seen it used and know its value.

L. B. PAYNE.

"Men don't know how to court, and the girls are deceived," Mrs. Dr. Potts. Hear her lecture on love at Concordia hall next Wednesday night at 8.

**We are again enlarging our Dress Goods department in order to meet the demands of our growing Dress Goods trade. Don't forget that new goods are coming in every day. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.**

**THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS.**

At the Ninth International Medical Congress, Dr.

A. L. Tolbold, of the University of Pennsylvania,

read a paper stating that out of thirty cases

treated with the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, powder, the chronic constipation, hypo-

chromic disease of the liver, rheumatism, adhe-

sions, distastes, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart

disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or spleen, children

with miasmas, gout, rheumatism of the joints,

gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three

much improved, and one not treated long enough.

Average time of treatment four weeks.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is an

excellent Aperient Laxative and Diuretic. It

clears the complexion, purges the blood. It

easily removes plasters to the skin, and is a

great aid in action. The genuine product of the

Carlsbad Springs is exported in round bottles.

Each bottle contains a light blue paper carton,

and has the signature "Eisner & Mendelson Co.",

sole agents, 6 Barclay street, on every bottle.

One bottle mailed for one dollar. Dr. Tolbold's lectures mailed free upon application.

Seidenberg & Co.'s

Best 5c Cigar. C. O. Tyner.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortals be made

proud when you can buy a Grand Republic

Cigars for 5 cents and 4 Buffalos for 10 cents.

Sold by all reliable dealers.

Notice  
All ladies interested in the Hebrew Orphan

asylum are earnestly requested to attend an

important meeting of the sewing society, to be held in

Concordia hall, Monday 11th inst., at 2:30 p.m.

Dr. W. J. TUCKER

Treats Successfully All Chronic Diseases.

Its General Southern Office in this City, and the Work it has Done and Promises to Do.

When a person considers the developments in

the electric world, and those that are being

daily consummated, he will readily come to

the conclusion that this is an age noted for its quick

perception, hurried thought and running wis-

dom. The forces that run our machinery to-

day are not the forces that will run it to-

morrow.

Those who have done so much in the way of

</div

